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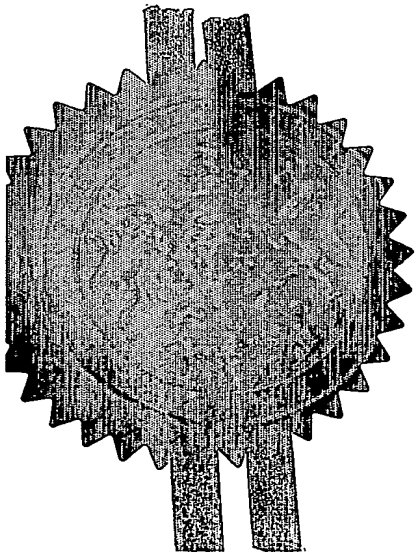

Signed Andrew Gregg

Dated 29 July 2003

Patents Form 1/77

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1/77

Request for grant of a patent

(See the notes on the back of this form. You can also get an explanatory leaflet from the Patent Office to help you fill in this form)

The Patent Office

Cardiff Road
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1. Your reference — 100755

13 JUL 2002

2. Patent application number *(The Patent Office will fill in this part)* — 0216383.0

16JUL02 E733436-3 D02934
P01/7700 0.00-0216383.0

3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant *(underline all surnames)*

AstraZeneca AB
S-151 85 Sodertalje
Sweden

Patents ADP number *(if you know it)* 07882448003

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation — Sweden

4. Title of the invention

COMPOUNDS

5. Name of your agent *(if you have one)*

Margareta Linderoth

"Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent *(including the postcode)*

AstraZeneca UK Limited
Global Intellectual Property
Mereside, Alderley Park
Macclesfield
Cheshire SK10 4TG

Patents ADP number *(if you know it)* 08495308001

6. If you are declaring priority from one or more earlier patent applications, give the country and the date of filing of the or of each of these earlier applications and *(if you know it)* the or each application number

Country	Priority application number *(if you know it)*	Date of filing *(day / month / year)*

7. If this application is divided or otherwise derived from an earlier UK application, give the number and the filing date of the earlier application

Number of earlier application	Date of filing *(day / month / year)*

8. Is a statement of inventorship and of right to grant of a patent required in support of this request? *(Answer 'Yes' if:*

a) any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor, or
b) there is an inventor who is not named as an applicant, or
c) any named applicant is a corporate body.
See note (d))

Patents Form 1/77

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Continuation sheets of this form	
Description	50
Claim(s)	04
Abstract	
Drawing(s)	

10. If you are also filing any of the following, state how many against each item.

Priority documents	
Translations of priority documents	
Statement of inventorship and right to grant of a patent *(Patents Form 7/77)*	
Request for preliminary examination and search *(Patents Form 9/77)*	
Request for substantive examination *(Patents Form 10/77)*	
Any other documents *(please specify)*	

11. I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application.

Signature Authorised Signatory Date 12/07/2002

12. Name and daytime telephone number of person to contact in the United Kingdom: Jennifer C Bennett - 01625 230148

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COMPOUNDS

The present invention relates to compounds useful in the inhibition of metalloproteinases and in particular to pharmaceutical compositions comprising these, as well as their use.

The compounds of this invention are inhibitors of one or more metalloproteinase enzymes and are particularly effective as inhibitors of TNF (Tumour Necrosis Factor). Metalloproteinases are a superfamily of proteinases (enzymes) whose numbers in recent years have increased dramatically. Based on structural and functional considerations these enzymes have been classified into families and subfamilies as described in N.M. Hooper (1994) FEBS Letters 354:1-6. Examples of metalloproteinases include the matrix metalloproteinases (MMP) such as the collagenases (MMP1, MMP8, MMP13), the gelatinases (MMP2, MMP9), the stromelysins (MMP3, MMP10, MMP11), matrilysin (MMP7), metalloelastase (MMP12), enamelysin (MMP19), the MT-MMPs (MMP14, MMP15, MMP16, MMP17); the reprolysin or adamalysin or MDC family which includes the secretases and sheddases such as TNF converting enzymes (ADAM10 and TACE); the astacin family which include enzymes such as procollagen processing proteinase (PCP); and other metalloproteinases such as aggrecanase, the endothelin converting enzyme family and the angiotensin converting enzyme family.

Metalloproteinases are believed to be important in a plethora of physiological disease processes that involve tissue remodelling such as embryonic development, bone formation and uterine remodelling during menstruation. This is based on the ability of the metalloproteinases to cleave a broad range of matrix substrates such as collagen, proteoglycan and fibronectin. Metalloproteinases are also believed to be important in the processing, or secretion, of biologically important cell mediators, such as tumour necrosis factor (TNF); and the post translational proteolysis processing, or shedding, of biologically important membrane proteins, such as the low affinity IgE receptor CD23 (for a more complete list see N. M. Hooper *et al.*, (1997) Biochem J. 321:265-279).

Metalloproteinases have been associated with many disease conditions. Inhibition of the activity of one or more metalloproteinases may well be of benefit in these disease conditions, for example: various inflammatory and allergic diseases such as, inflammation of the joint (especially rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis and gout), inflammation of the gastro-

intestinal tract (especially inflammatory bowel disease, ulcerative colitis and gastritis), inflammation of the skin (especially psoriasis, eczema, dermatitis); in tumour metastasis or invasion; in disease associated with uncontrolled degradation of the extracellular matrix such as osteoarthritis; in bone resorptive disease (such as osteoporosis and Paget's disease)); in diseases associated with aberrant angiogenesis; the enhanced collagen remodelling associated with diabetes, periodontal disease (such as gingivitis), corneal ulceration, ulceration of the skin, post-operative conditions (such as colonic anastomosis) and dermal wound healing; demyelinating diseases of the central and peripheral nervous systems (such as multiple sclerosis); Alzheimer's disease; and extracellular matrix remodelling observed in cardiovascular diseases such as restenosis and atheroscelerosis.

A number of metalloproteinase inhibitors are known; different classes of compounds may have different degrees of potency and selectivity for inhibiting various metalloproteinases. We have discovered a class of compounds that are inhibitors of metalloproteinases and are of particular interest in inhibiting TACE. The compounds of this invention have beneficial potency and/or pharmacokinetic properties.

TACE (also known as ADAM17) which has been isolated and cloned [R.A. Black *et al.* (1997) Nature 385:729-733; M.L. Moss *et al.* (1997) Nature 385:733-736] is a member of the admalysin family of metalloproteins. TACE has been shown to be responsible for the cleavage of pro-TNFα, a 26kDa membrane bound protein to release 17kDa biologically active soluble TNFα. [Schlondorff *et al.* (2000) Biochem. J. 347: 131-138]. TACE mRNA is found in most tissues, however TNFα is produced primarily by activated monocytes, macrophages and T lymphocytes. TNFα has been implicated in a wide range of pro-inflammatory biological processes including induction of adhesion molecules and chemokines to promote cell trafficking, induction of matrix destroying enzymes, activation of fibroblasts to produce prostaglandins and activation of the immune system [Aggarwal *et al* (1996) Eur. Cytokine Netw. 7: 93-124]. Clinical use of the anti-TNF biologicals has shown TNFα to play an important role in a range of inflammatory diseases including rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease and psoriasis [Onrust *et al* (1998) Biodrugs 10: 397-422, Jarvis et al (1999) Drugs 57:945-964]. TACE activity has also been implicated in the shedding of other membrane bound proteins including TGFα, p75 & p55 TNF receptors, L-selectin and amyloid precursor protein [Black (2002) Int. J. Biochem. Cell Biol. 34: 1-5]. The biology of TACE inhibition has recently been reviewed and shows TACE to have a central role in TNFα production and

selective TACE inhibitors to have equal, and possibly greater, efficacy in the collagen induced arthritis model of RA than strategies that directly neutralise TNFα [Newton et al (2001) Ann. Rheum. Dis. 60: iii25-iii32].

A TACE inhibitor might therefore be expected to show efficacy in all disease where TNFα has been implicated including, but not limited to, inflammatory diseases including rheumatoid arthritis and psoriasis, autoimmune diseases, allergic/atopic diseases, transplant rejection, graft versus host disease, cardiovascular disease, reperfusion injury and malignancy.

WO 99/24399 discloses compounds that are useful as therapeutic agents by virtue of having MMP and TNF inhibitory activity.

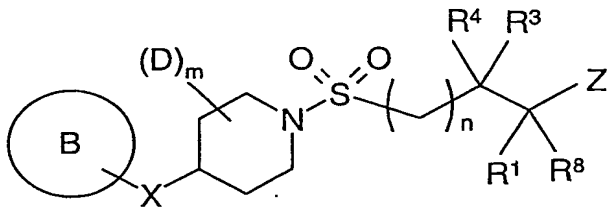
WO 99/38843 discloses compounds useful in the treatment of cancer, inflammation and other conditions associated with matrix metalloproteinases or that are mediated by TNF α or enzymes involved in the shedding of *L*-selectin, CD23, the TNF receptors, IL-1 receptors or IL-6 receptors.

EP 1109787 discloses compounds useful in the inhibition of metalloproteinases. These compounds are of particular interest in inhibiting MMP-13 as well as MMP-9.

Surprisingly we have discovered that a selection of compounds are very potent inhibitors of TACE (ADAM17) and are particularly noteworthy for their unexpected selectivity for TACE over the matrix metalloproteinases

Additionally further effective compounds are disclosed.

According to one aspect of the present invention there is provided compounds of the formula (1):



formula (1)

wherein Z is selected from –CONR^{15}OH and –N(OH)CHO;

R^{15} is hydrogen or C_{1-3}alkyl;

wherein R^1 is hydrogen or a group selected from C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{2-6}alkenyl, C_{2-6}alkynyl, C_{3-7}cycloalkyl, C_{5-7}cycloalkenyl, aryl, heteroaryl and heterocyclyl where the group is optionally substituted by one or more substituents independently selected from halo, nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethyloxy, C_{1-4}alkyl, C_{2-4}alkenyl, C_{2-4}alkynyl, C_{3-6}cycloalkyl (optionally substituted by one or more R^{17}), aryl (optionally substituted by one or more R^{17}), heteroaryl (optionally substituted by one or more R^{17}), heterocyclyl, C_{1-4}alkoxycarbonyl, $-OR^5$, $-SR^2$, $-SOR^2$, $-SO_2R^2$, $-COR^2$, $-CO_2R^5$, $-CONR^5R^6$, $-NR^{16}COR^5$, $-SO_2NR^5R^6$ and $-NR^{16}SO_2R^2$;

R^{16} is hydrogen or C_{1-3}alkyl;

R^{17} is selected from halo, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{3-6}cycloalkyl and C_{1-6}alkoxy;

R^2 is group selected from C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{3-6}cycloalkyl, C_{5-7}cycloalkenyl, heterocycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, arylC_{1-4}alkyl and heteroarylC_{1-4}alkyl where the group is optionally substituted by one or more halo;

R^5 is hydrogen or a group selected from C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{3-6}cycloalkyl, C_{5-7}cycloalkenyl, heterocycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, arylC_{1-4}alkyl and heteroarylC_{1-4}alkyl where the group is optionally substituted by one or more halo;

R^6 is hydrogen, C_{1-6}alkyl or C_{3-6}cycloalkyl;

or R^5 and R^6 together with the nitrogen to which they are attached form a heterocyclic 4- to 7-membered ring;

wherein R^8 is hydrogen or a group selected from C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{3-7}cycloalkyl, C_{5-7}cycloalkenyl and heterocyclyl where the group is optionally substituted by one or more substituents independently selected from halo, nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethyloxy and C_{1-4}alkyl;

or R^1 and R^8 together form a carbocyclic or saturated heterocyclic 3- to 6-membered ring;

wherein R^3 and R^4 are independently hydrogen, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{3-6}cycloalkyl, C_{5-7}cycloalkenyl, heterocyclyl, aryl or heteroaryl;

wherein n is 0 or 1;

wherein m is 0 or 1;

wherein D is hydrogen, C_{1-4}alkyl, C_{3-6}cycloalkyl or fluoro;

wherein X is O, S, SO or SO_2;

wherein B is monocyclic aryl or heteroaryl where each is substituted in an ortho position and is optionally further substituted by one or more groups independently selected from nitro, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethyloxy, halo, C_{1-4}alkyl (optionally substituted by R^{13}), C_{2-4}alkenyl (optionally substituted by R^{13}), C_{2-4}alkynyl (optionally substituted by R^{13}), C_{3-6}cycloalkyl (optionally substituted by R^{13}), C_{3-6}cycloalkenyl (optionally substituted by R^{13}), phenyl (optionally substituted by halo or C_{1-4}alkyl), heteroaryl (optionally substituted by halo or C_{1-4}alkyl), heterocyclyl (optionally substituted by halo or C_{1-4}alkyl), C_{1-4}alkylthio, C_{3-6}cycloalkylthio, $-SOR^{13}$, $-SO_2R^{13}$, $-SO_2NHR^{13}$, $-SO_2NR^{13}R^{14}$, $-NHSO_2R^{13}$, $-NR^{13}SO_2R^{14}$, $-NHCONHR^{13}$, $-NHCONHR^{13}R^{14}$, $-OR^{13}$, cyano, $-NR^{13}R^{14}$, $-CONR^{13}R^{14}$ and $-NHCOR^{13}$;

or B is bicyclic aryl or heteroaryl where each is optionally substituted by one ore more groups independently selected from nitro, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethyloxy, halo, C_{1-4}alkyl (optionally substituted by R^{13}), C_{2-4}alkenyl (optionally substituted by R^{13}), C_{2-4}alkynyl (optionally substituted by R^{13}), C_{3-6}cycloalkyl (optionally substituted by R^{13}), C_{3-6}cycloalkenyl (optionally substituted by R^{13}), phenyl (optionally substituted by halo or C_{1-4}alkyl), heteroaryl (optionally substituted by halo or C_{1-4}alkyl), heterocyclyl (optionally substituted by halo or C_{1-4}alkyl), C_{1-4}alkylthio, C_{3-6}cycloalkylthio, $-SOR^{13}$, $-SO_2R^{13}$, $-SO_2NHR^{13}$, $-SO_2NR^{13}R^{14}$, $-NHSO_2R^{13}$, $-NR^{13}SO_2R^{14}$, $-NHCONHR^{13}$, $-NHCONHR^{13}R^{14}$, $-OR^{13}$, cyano, $-NR^{13}R^{14}$, $-CONR^{13}R^{14}$ and $-NHCOR^{13}$;

R^{13} and R^{14} are independently hydrogen, C_{1-6}alkyl or C_{3-6}cycloalkyl;

or R^{13} and R^{14} together with the nitrogen to which they are attached form a heterocyclic 4 to 7-membered ring.

In another aspect, the invention relates to compounds of formula (1) as hereinabove defined or to a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

It is to be understood that, insofar as certain of the compounds of formula (1) defined above may exist in optically active or racemic forms by virtue of one or more asymmetric carbon or sulphur atoms, the invention includes in its definition any such optically active or racemic form which possesses metalloproteinases inhibition activity and in particular TACE inhibition activity. The synthesis of optically active forms may be carried out by standard techniques of organic chemistry well known in the art, for example by synthesis from optically active starting materials or by resolution of a racemic form. Similarly, the above-mentioned activity may be evaluated using the standard laboratory techniques referred to hereinafter.

Compounds of formula (1) are therefore provided as enatiomers, diastereomers, geometric isomers and atropisomers.

Within the present invention it is to be understood that a compound of the formula (1) or a salt thereof may exhibit the phenomenon of tautomerism and that the formulae drawings within this specification can represent only one of the possible tautomeric forms. It is to be understood that the invention encompasses any tautomeric form which has metalloproteinases inhibition activity and in particular TACE inhibition activity and is not to be limited merely to any one tautomeric form utilised within the formulae drawings. The formulae drawings within this specification can represent only one of the possible tautomeric forms and it is to be understood that the specification encompasses all possible tautomeric forms of the compounds drawn not just those forms which it has been possible to show graphically herein.

It is also to be understood that certain compounds of the formula (1) and salts thereof can exist in solvated as well as unsolvated forms such as, for example, hydrated forms. It is to be understood that the invention encompasses all such solvated forms which have metalloproteinases inhibition activity and in particular TACE inhibition activity.

It is also to be understood that certain compounds of the formula (1) may exhibit polymorphism, and that the invention encompasses all such forms which possess metalloproteinases inhibition activity and in particular TACE inhibition activity.

The present invention relates to the compounds of formula (1) as hereinbefore defined as well as to the salts thereof. Salts for use in pharmaceutical compositions will be pharmaceutically acceptable salts, but other salts may be useful in the production of the compounds of formula (1) and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts. Pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the invention may, for example, include acid addition salts of the compounds of formula (1) as hereinbefore defined which are sufficiently basic to form such salts. Such acid addition salts include but are not limited to hydrochloride, hydrobromide, citrate and maleate salts and salts formed with phosphoric and sulphuric acid. In addition where the compounds of formula (1) are sufficiently acidic, salts are base salts and examples include but are not limited to, an alkali metal salt for example sodium or potassium, an alkaline earth metal salt for example calcium or magnesium, or organic amine salt for example triethylamine or tris-(2-hydroxyethyl)amine.

The compounds of formula (1) may also be provided as *in vivo* hydrolysable esters. An *in vivo* hydrolysable ester of a compound of formula (1) containing carboxy or hydroxy group is, for example a pharmaceutically acceptable ester which is cleaved in the human or animal body to produce the parent acid or alcohol. Such esters can be identified by administering, for example, intravenously to a test animal, the compound under test and subsequently examining the test animal's body fluid.

Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable esters for carboxy include C_{1-6}alkoxymethyl esters for example methoxymethyl, C_{1-6}alkanoyloxymethyl esters for example pivaloyloxymethyl, phthalidyl esters, C_{3-8}cycloalkoxycarbonyloxyC_{1-6}alkyl esters for example 1-cyclohexylcarbonyloxyethyl; 1,3-dioxolen-2-onylmethyl esters for example 5-methyl-1,3-dioxolen-2-onylmethyl; and C_{1-6}alkoxycarbonyloxyethyl esters for example 1-methoxycarbonyloxyethyl and may be formed at any carboxy group in the compounds of this invention.

Suitable pharmaceutically-acceptable esters for hydroxy include inorganic esters such as phosphate esters (including phosphoramidic cyclic esters) and α-acyloxyalkyl ethers and related compounds which as a result of the *in-vivo* hydrolysis of the ester breakdown to give the parent hydroxy group/s. Examples of α-acyloxyalkyl ethers include acetoxymethoxy and

2,2-dimethylpropionyloxymethoxy. A selection of *in-vivo* hydrolysable ester forming groups for hydroxy include C_{1-10}alkanoyl, for example formyl, acetyl; benzoyl; phenylacetyl; substituted benzoyl and phenylacetyl, C_{1-10}alkoxycarbonyl (to give alkyl carbonate esters), for example ethoxycarbonyl; di-(C_{1-4})alkylcarbamoyl and *N*-(di-(C_{1-4})alkylaminoethyl)-*N*-(C_{1-4})alkylcarbamoyl (to give carbamates); di-(C_{1-4})alkylaminoacetyl and carboxyacetyl. Examples of ring substituents on phenylacetyl and benzoyl include aminomethyl, (C_{1-4})alkylaminomethyl and di-((C_{1-4})alkyl)aminomethyl, and morpholino or piperazino linked from a ring nitrogen atom via a methylene linking group to the 3- or 4- position of the benzoyl ring. Other interesting in-vivo hydrolysable esters include, for example, $R^AC(O)O(C_{1-6})$alkyl-CO-, wherein R^A is for example, benzyloxy-(C_{1-4})alkyl, or phenyl). Suitable substituents on a phenyl group in such esters include, for example, 4-(C_{1-4})piperazino-(C_{1-4})alkyl, piperazino-(C_{1-4})alkyl and morpholino-(C_{1-4})alkyl.

In this specification the generic term "alkyl" includes both straight-chain and branched-chain alkyl groups. However references to individual alkyl groups such as "propyl" are specific for the straight chain version only and references to individual branched-chain alkyl groups such as *t*-butyl are specific for the branched chain version only. For example, "C_{1-3}alkyl" includes methyl, ethyl, propyl and isopropyl, examples of "C_{1-4}alkyl" include the examples of "C_{1-3}alkyl", butyl and *t*-butyl and examples of "C_{1-6}alkyl" include the examples of "C_{1-4}alkyl"and additionally pentyl, 2,3-dimethylpropyl, 3-methylbutyl and hexyl. Examples of "C_{1-20}alkyl" include the examples of "C_{1-6}alkyl" and other straight-chain and branched chain alkyl groups. An analogous convention applies to other generic terms, for example "C_{2-4}alkenyl" includes vinyl, allyl and 1-propenyl and examples of "C_{2-6}alkenyl" include the examples of "C_{2-4}alkenyl" and additionally 1-butenyl, 2-butenyl, 3-butenyl, 2-methylbut-2-enyl, 3-methylbut-1-enyl, 1-pentenyl, 3-pentenyl and 4-hexenyl. Examples of "C_{2-4}alkynyl" includes ethynyl, 1-propynyl and 2-propynyl and examples of "C_{2-6}alkynyl"include the examples of "C_{2-4}alkynyl" and additionally 3-butynyl, 2-pentynyl and 1-methylpent-2-ynyl.

The term "C_{3-6}cycloalkyl" includes cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl and cyclohexyl. The term "C_{3-7}cycloalkyl" includes "C_{3-6}cycloalkyl" and additionally cycloheptyl. The term "C_{3-10}cycloalkyl" includes "C_{3-7}cycloalkyl" and additionally cyclooctyl, cyclononyl and cyclodecyl.

"Heterocycloalkyl" is a monocyclic saturated 3- to 10-membered ring containing 1 or 2 heteroatoms selected from nitrogen, sulphur and oxygen wherein a ring nitrogen or sulphur may be oxidised to the N-oxide or S-oxide(s).

"C_{5-7}cycloalkenyl" is a monocyclic 5 to 7-membered ring containing 1, 2 or 3 double bonds. Examples are cyclopentenyl and cyclohexenyl.

The term "halo" refers to fluoro, chloro, bromo and iodo.

Examples of "C_{1-4}alkoxy" include methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy and isopropoxy. Examples of "C_{1-6}alkoxy" include the examples of "C_{1-4}alkoxy" and additionally pentyloxy, 1-ethylpropoxy and hexyloxy. Examples of "C_{1-4}alkoxycarbonyl" include methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, propoxycarbonyl and isopropoxycarbonyl .

Examples of "aryl" are phenyl and naphthyl. An example of "monocyclic aryl" is phenyl and an example of "bicyclic aryl" is naphthyl.

Examples of "arylC_{1-4}alkyl" are benzyl, phenethyl, naphthylmethyl and naphthylethyl.

"Heteroaryl" is monocyclic or bicyclic aryl ring containing 5 to 10 ring atoms of which 1, 2, 3 or 4 ring atoms are chosen from nitrogen, sulphur or oxygen where a ring nitrogen may be oxidised. Examples of heteroaryl are pyridyl, imidazolyl, quinolinyl, cinnolyl, pyrimidinyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl, thiazolyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl and pyrazinyl. Preferably heteroaryl is pyridyl, imidazolyl, quinolinyl, pyrimidinyl, thienyl, pyrazolyl, thiazolyl, oxazolyl and isoxazolyl. Examples of "monocyclic heteroaryl" are pyridyl, imidazolyl, pyrimidinyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl, thiazolyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl and pyrazinyl. Examples of "bicyclic heteroaryl" are quinolinyl and cinnolinyl.

Examples of "heteroarylC_{1-4}alkyl" are pyridylmethyl, pyridylethyl, pyrimidinylethyl, pyrimidinylpropyl, quinolinylpropyl and oxazolylmethyl.

"Heterocyclyl" is a saturated, partially saturated or unsaturated, monocyclic or bicycylic ring containing 4 to 12 atoms of which 1, 2, 3 or 4 ring atoms are chosen from nitrogen, sulphur or oxygen, which may, unless otherwise specified, be carbon or nitrogen linked, wherein a $-CH_2-$ group can optionally be replaced by a -C(O)-; a ring nitrogen or sulphur atom may be optionally oxidised to form the N-oxide or S-oxide(s); and a –NH group may be optionally substituted by acetyl, formyl, methyl or mesyl. Examples and suitable values of the term "heterocyclyl" are piperidinyl, *N*-acetylpiperidinyl, *N*-methylpiperidinyl, piperazinyl, *N*-mesylpiperazinyl, *N*-formylpiperazinyl, homopiperazinyl, azetidinyl, oxetanyl, morpholinyl, tetrahydroisoquinolinyl, tetrahydroquinolinyl, indolinyl, pyranyl, dihydro-2*H*-

pyranyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolanyl and 3,4-dimethylenedioxybenzyl. Preferred values are 3,4-dihydro-2*H*-pyran-5-yl, tetrahydrofuran-2-yl, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl and 3,4-dimethylenedioxybenzyl.

Heterocyclic rings are rings containing 1, 2 or 3 rings atoms selected nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur. "Heterocyclic 5 to 7-membered" rings are pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, homopiperidinyl, homopiperazinyl, thiomorpholinyl , thiopyranyl and morpholinyl. "Heterocyclic 4 to 7-membered" rings include the examples of "heterocyclic 5 to 7-membered" and additionally azetidinyl.

"Saturated heterocyclic 3 to 7-membered" rings are oxiranyl, aziridinyl, thiirane, azetidinyl, oxetanyl, thietanyl, tetrahydrothienyl, pyrrolidinyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydro-2H-pyranyl, tetrahydro-2H-thiopyranyl and piperidinyl and a ring nitrogen may be substituted by a group selected from formyl, acetyl and mesyl.

A "carbocyclic 3 to 6-membered" ring is a saturated, partially saturated or unsaturated ring containing 3 to 6 ring carbon atoms. Examples include cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclopent-3-enyl, cyclohexyl and cyclopent-2-enyl.

Where optional substituents are chosen from "one of more" groups or substituents it is to be understood that this definition includes all substituents being chosen from one of the specified groups or the substituents being chosen from two or more of the specified groups. Preferably "one or more" means "1, 2 or 3" and this is particularly the case when the group or substituent is halo. "One or more" may also means "1 or 2".

Where monocyclic aryl or heteroaryl is substituted in "an ortho position" it is to be understood that the substitutent is bonded to a ring atom which is immediately adjacent to the radical ring atom (wherein the radical ring atom is the ring atom bonded to X). For example an ortho substituent on pyrrol-2-yl would be located at position 1 (on the ring nitrogen) or position 3 (on a ring carbon). Similarly for pyrid-3-yl, an ortho substituent would be located at position 1 or position 3 (on a ring carbon) and for pyrid-2-yl, an ortho substitutent would be located at position 3 (on a ring carbon). For phenyl an ortho substituent would be located at position 2 or position 6.

Compounds of the present invention have been occasionally been named with the aid of computer software (ACD/Name version 5.09).

Preferred values of Z, R^1, R^3, R^4, R^8, n, m, D, X and B are as follows. Such values

may be used where appropriate with any of the definitions, claims or embodiments defined hereinbefore or hereinafter.

In one aspect of the present invention there is provided a compound of formula (1) as depicted above wherein Z is $-CONR^{15}OH$.

In another aspect of the invention Z is –N(OH)CHO.

In one aspect of the invention R^{15} is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl or isopropyl.

In another aspect R^{15} is hydrogen.

In a further aspect R^{15} is methyl, ethyl or isopropyl.

In one aspect of the invention R^1 is hydrogen or a group selected from C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{2-6}alkynyl, C_{3-7}cycloalkyl, C_{5-7}cycloalkenyl, aryl, heteroaryl and heterocyclyl where the group is optionally substituted by one or more substituents independently selected from halo, nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethyloxy, C_{1-4}alkyl, C_{2-4}alkenyl, C_{3-6}cycloalkyl (optionally substituted by R^{17}), aryl (optionally substituted by R^{17}), heteroaryl (optionally substituted by R^{17}), C_{1-4}alkoxycarbonyl, $-OR^5$, $-SR^2$, $-SOR^2$, $-SO_2R^2$, $-COR^2$, $-CO_2R^5$, $-CONR^5R^6$, $-NR^{16}COR^5$, $-SO_2NR^5R^6$ and $-NR^{16}SO_2R^2$.

In another aspect of the invention R^1 is hydrogen or a group selected from C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{2-6}alkynyl, C_{3-7}cycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl and heterocyclyl where the group is optionally substituted by one or more substituents independently selected from halo, nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, C_{1-4}alkyl, aryl (optionally substituted by R^{17}), heteroaryl (optionally substituted by R^{17}), C_{1-4}alkoxycarbonyl, $-OR^5$, $-SR^2$, $-SOR^2$, $-SO_2R^2$, $-COR^2$, $-CO_2R^5$ and $-NR^{16}COR^5$.

In another aspect R^1 is a group selected from C_{1-6}alkyl, aryl and heteroaryl each being optionally substituted by one or more substituents independently selected from C_{1-4}alkyl, C_{3-6}cycloalkyl (optionally substituted by R^{17}), aryl (optionally substituted by R^{17}) and heteroaryl (optionally substituted by R^{17}).

In another aspect of the invention R^1 is hydrogen or a group selected from methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, t-butyl, 2-methylpropyl, ethynyl, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, phenyl, naphthyl, pyridyl, thienyl, pyrimidinyl, quinolinyl, thiazolyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, piperidinyl, 3,4-dimethylenedioxybenzyl, 3,4-dihydro-*2H*-

pyran-5-yl, tetrahydrofuran-2-yl and 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl where the group is optionally substituted by one or more substituents independently selected from fluoro, chloro, bromo, nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethyloxy, methyl, ethyl, C_{2-4}alkenyl, C_{3-6}cycloalkyl (optionally substituted by R^{17}), phenyl (optionally substituted by R^{17}), pyrimidinyl (optionally substituted by R^{17}), C_{1-4}alkoxycarbonyl, $-OR^5$, $-SR^2$, $-SOR^2$, $-SO_2R^2$, $-COR^2$, $-CO_2R^5$, $-CONR^5R^6$, $-NR^{16}COR^5$, $-SO_2NR^5R^6$ and $-NR^{16}SO_2R^2$.

In a further aspect of the invention R^1 is selected from hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, t-butyl, 2-methylpropyl, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, benzyloxymethyl, phenyl, benzyl, phenethyl, phenylpropyl, (5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl)ethyl, (5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl)propyl, pyrimindin-2-ylethyl, pyrimidin-2-ylpropyl, naphth-2-yl, naphth-1-yl, 3,4-dichlorophenyl, 4-chlorophenyl, biphenylyl, 3-nitrophenyl, 2-trifluoromethylphenyl, 3-trifluoromethylphenyl, 4-trifluoromethylphenyl, 3-bromophenyl, 4-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl, 4-benzyloxyphenyl, 2-fluorophenyl, 3-fluorophenyl, 4-fluorophenyl, 3-(4-chlorophenoxy)phenyl, 2-cyanophenyl, 3-cyanophenyl, 4-cyanophenyl, 2-bromothien-5-yl, 2-methylthien-5-yl, pyrimidin-2-yl, 2-methylpyrimidin-5-yl, 2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl, quinolin-4-yl, 3,4-methylenedioxybenzyl, ethynyl, methoxymethyl, 3,4-dihydro-2*H*-pyran-5-yl, tetrahydrofuran-2-yl, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl, thiazol-2-yl, oxazol-2-yl, isoxazol-5-yl, 4,4-difluorocyclohexyl, pyrimidin-2-ylmethyl, 2-pyrimidin-2-ylethyl, 3-pyrimidin-2-ylpropyl, 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl, *N*-acetylpiperidin-4-yl, *N*-methanesulfonylpiperidin-4-yl, 3-bromo-4-hydroxyphenyl, 4-fluoro-2-trifluoromethylphenyl, pyrid-2-yl, pyrid-3-yl, pyrid-4-yl, imidazol-4-yl, 1*H*-imidazol-4-yl, pyrazol-3-yl, 1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl and (*N*-acetylamino)phenyl.

In another aspect R^1 is propyl, phenyl or pyridyl optionally substituted by methyl, ethyl, phenyl, pyridyl or pyrimidinyl.

In a further aspect R^1 is 3-(pyrimindin-2-yl)propyl, phenyl or pyrid-3-yl.

In one aspect of the invention R^{16} is hydrogen, methyl or ethyl.

In another aspect R^{16} is methyl or ethyl.

In another aspect of the invention R^{16} is hydrogen.

In one aspect of the invention R^{17} is halo or C_{1-4}alkyl.

In another aspect R^{17} is fluoro, chloro, bromo or methyl.

In another aspect of the invention R^{17} is fluoro or methyl.

In one aspect of the invention R^2 is a group selected from C_{1-6}alkyl, aryl and arylC_{1-4}alkyl where the group is optionally substituted by halo.

In another aspect R^2 is a group selected from methyl, phenyl and benzyl where the group is optionally substituted by chloro.

In one aspect of the invention R^2 is methyl.

In one aspect of the invention R^5 is hydrogen or a group selected from C_{1-6}alkyl, aryl and arylC_{1-4}alkyl where the group is optionally substituted by halo.

In another aspect R^5 is hydrogen or a group selected from methyl, phenyl and benzyl where the group is optionally substituted by chloro.

In one aspect of the invention R^6 is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, propyl or isopropyl.

In one aspect of the invention R^8 is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, propyl or isopropyl.

In another aspect R^8 is hydrogen.

In one aspect of the invention R^3 is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl or phenyl.

In another aspect R^3 is hydrogen.

In one aspect of the invention R^4 is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl or phenyl.

In another aspect R^4 is hydrogen.

In one aspect of the invention n is 0.

In another aspect n is 1.

In one aspect of the invention m is 0.

In another aspect of the invention m is 1.

In one aspect of the invention D is hydrogen, methyl or fluoro.

In another aspect D is hydrogen.

In one aspect of the invention X is O.

In one aspect of the invention B is phenyl or pyridyl where each is substituted in an ortho position and is optionally further substituted by one or more groups independently selected from chloro, fluoro, bromo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, acetamido, propyloxy, methoxy, methyl, nitro, pyrrolidinylcarbonyl, *N*-propylcarbamoyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, isoxazolyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, pyrimidinyl and pyridyl; or B is naphthyl, quinolinyl, 1,6-naphthyridinyl, thieno[2,3-*d*]pyrimidinyl, thieno[3,2-*d*]pyrimidinyl or thieno[3,2-*b*]pyridyl each being optionally substituted by one or more groups independently selected from chloro, fluoro, bromo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, acetamido, propyloxy, methoxy, methyl, nitro, pyrrolidinylcarbonyl, *N*-propylcarbamoyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, isoxazolyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, pyrimidinyl and pyridyl.

In another aspect B is selected from naphthyl, 2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl, 2-chloro-4-trifluoromethylphenyl, 2-bromo-4,6-difluorophenyl, 2-bromo-4-fluorophenyl, 2,4-dichlorophenyl, 2-cyanophenyl, 2-bromophenyl, 2-chlorophenyl, 2-acetamidophenyl, 2-(prop-2-yloxy)phenyl, 2-trifluoromethylphenyl, 2-bromo-4-chlorophenyl, 2-methoxy-4-methylphenyl, 4-chloro-2-nitrophenyl, 4-methyl-2-nitrophenyl, 2,4-difluorophenyl, 2-nitrophenyl, 4-bromo-2-fluorophenyl, 2-methoxy-4-nitrophenyl, 2-(pyrrolidin-1-ylcarbonyl)phenyl, 2-chloro-4-nitrophenyl, 2-(*N*-prop-2-yl)carbamoylphenyl, 2-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)phenyl, 2-(piperidin-1-yl)phenyl, 4-bromo-2-methoxyphenyl, 2-fluoro-4-nitrophenyl, 2-chloro-4-bromophenyl, 2-chloro-4-methylphenyl, 2-chloro-4-methoxyphenyl, 4-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl, 2-fluoro-4-chlorophenyl, 4-fluoro-2-methylphenyl, 2-(isoxazol-5-yl)phenyl, 3-chloropyrid-2-yl, quinolin-4-yl, 7-chloroquinolin-4-yl, 3-cyanopyrid-2-yl, 8-chloroquinolin-4-yl, 3-trifluormethylpyrid-2-yl, 3-chloro-5-trifluoromethylpyrid-2-yl, 3,5-dichloropyrid-2-yl, 6-chloroquinolin-4-yl, 5-methylthieno[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4-yl, 7-methylthieno[3,2-*d*]pyrimidin-4-yl, 8-fluoroquinolin-4-yl, 2-pyrazol-5-ylphenyl, 4-chloro-2-(isoxazol-5-yl)phenyl, 2-(isoxazol-5-yl)-4-trifluoromethylphenyl, 2-imidazol-5-ylphenyl, 2-(oxazol-5-yl)phenyl, 2-(thiazol-5-yl)phenyl, 2-(pyrimidin-2-yl)phenyl, 2-(pyrid-2-yl)phenyl, 6-fluoroquinolin-4-yl, 2-methylquinolin-4-yl, 6-chloro-2-methylquinolin-4-yl, 1,6-naphthyridin-4-yl, thieno[3,2-*b*]pyrid-7-yl, 5-fluoro-2-(isoxazol-5-yl)phenyl, 4-fluoro-2-(isoxazol-5-yl)phenyl, 4-chloro-2-trifluoromethylphenyl and 2-chloro-5-fluorophenyl.

In one aspect of the invention R^{13} is C_{1-6}alkyl.

In another aspect R^{13} is methyl or prop-2-yl.

In one aspect of the invention R^{14} is hydrogen

In one aspect of the invention R^{13} and R^{14} together with the nitrogen to which they are attached form pyrrolidinyl or piperidinyl.

A preferred class of compound is of the formula (1) wherein;

Z is –N(OH)CHO;

R^1 is hydrogen or a group selected from C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{2-6}alkynyl, C_{3-7}cycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl and heterocyclyl where the group is optionally substituted by one or more substituents independently selected from halo, nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, C_{1-4}alkyl, aryl (optionally substituted by R^{17}), heteroaryl (optionally substituted by R^{17}), C_{1-4}alkoxycarbonyl, $-OR^5$, $-SR^2$, $-SOR^2$, $-SO_2R^2$, $-COR^2$, $-CO_2R^5$ and $-NR^{16}COR^5$;

R^{16} is hydrogen, methyl or ethyl;

R^{17} is halo or C_{1-4}alkyl;

R^2 is a group selected from C_{1-6}alkyl, aryl and arylC_{1-4}alkyl where the group is optionally substituted by halo;

R^5 is hydrogen or a group selected from C_{1-6}alkyl, aryl and arylC_{1-4}alkyl where the group is optionally substituted by halo;

R^6 is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, propyl or isopropyl;

R^8 is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, propyl or isopropyl;

R^3 is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl or phenyl;

R^4 is hydrogen, methyl. ethyl or phenyl

n is 0;

m is 1;

D is hydrogen, methyl or fluoro;

X is O;

B is phenyl or pyridyl where each is substituted in an ortho position and is optionally further substituted by one or more groups independently selected from chloro, fluoro, bromo,

trifluoromethyl, cyano, acetamido, propyloxy, methoxy, methyl, nitro, pyrrolidinylcarbonyl, *N*-propylcarbamoyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, isoxazolyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, pyrimidinyl and pyridyl; or B is naphthyl, quinolinyl, 1,6-naphthyridinyl, thieno[2,3-*d*]pyrimidinyl, thieno[3,2-*d*]pyrimidinyl or thieno[3,2-*b*]pyridyl each being optionally substituted by one or more groups independently selected from chloro, fluoro, bromo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, acetamido, propyloxy, methoxy, methyl, nitro, pyrrolidinylcarbonyl, *N*-propylcarbamoyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, isoxazolyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, pyrimidinyl and pyridyl.

Another preferred class of compound is of the formula (1) wherein:

Z is $-CONR^{15}(OH)$;

R^{15} is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl or isopropyl

R^1 is hydrogen or a group selected from C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{2-6}alkynyl, C_{3-7}cycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl and heterocyclyl where the group is optionally substituted by one or more substituents independently selected from halo, nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, C_{1-4}alkyl, aryl (optionally substituted by R^{17}), heteroaryl (optionally substituted by R^{17}), C_{1-4}alkoxycarbonyl, $-OR^5$, $-SR^2$, $-SOR^2$, $-SO_2R^2$, $-COR^2$, $-CO_2R^5$ and $-NR^{16}COR^5$;

R^{16} is hydrogen, methyl or ethyl;

R^{17} is halo or C_{1-4}alkyl;

R^2 is a group selected from C_{1-6}alkyl, aryl and arylC_{1-4}alkyl where the group is optionally substituted by halo;

R^5 is hydrogen or a group selected from C_{1-6}alkyl, aryl and arylC_{1-4}alkyl where the group is optionally substituted by halo;

R^3 is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl or phenyl;

R^4 is hydrogen methyl, ethyl or phenyl;

n is 0;

m is 1;

D is hydrogen, methyl or fluoro;

X is O;

B is phenyl or pyridyl where each is substituted in an ortho position and is optionally further substituted by one or more groups independently selected from chloro, fluoro, bromo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, acetamido, propyloxy, methoxy, methyl, nitro, pyrrolidinylcarbonyl,

N-propylcarbamoyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, isoxazolyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, pyrimidinyl and pyridyl; or B is naphthyl, quinolinyl, 1,6-naphthyridinyl, thieno[2,3-*d*]pyrimidinyl, thieno[3,2-*d*]pyrimidinyl or thieno[3,2-*b*]pyridyl each being optionally substituted by one or more groups independently selected from chloro, fluoro, bromo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, acetamido, propyloxy, methoxy, methyl, nitro, pyrrolidinylcarbonyl, *N*-propylcarbamoyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, isoxazolyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, pyrimidinyl and pyridyl.

Another preferred class is of compound of formula (1) wherein:

Z is –CONHOH;

R^1 is selected from hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, t-butyl, 2-methylpropyl, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, benzyloxymethyl, phenyl, benzyl, phenethyl, phenylpropyl, (5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl)ethyl, (5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl)propyl, pyrimindin-2-ylethyl, pyrimidin-2-ylpropyl, naphth-2-yl, naphth-1-yl, 3,4-dichlorophenyl, 4-chlorophenyl, biphenylyl, 3-nitrophenyl, 2-trifluoromethylphenyl, 3-trifluoromethylphenyl, 4-trifluoromethylphenyl, 3-bromophenyl, 4-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl, 4-benzyloxyphenyl, 2-fluorophenyl, 3-fluorophenyl, 4-fluorophenyl, 3-(4-chlorophenoxy)phenyl, 2-cyanophenyl, 3-cyanophenyl, 4-cyanophenyl, 2-bromothien-5-yl, 2-methylthien-5-yl, pyrimidin-2-yl, 2-methylpyrimidin-5-yl, 2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl, quinolin-4-yl, 3,4-methylenedioxybenzyl, ethynyl, methoxymethyl, 3,4-dihydro-2*H*-pyran-5-yl, tetrahydrofuran-2-yl, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl, thiazol-2-yl, oxazol-2-yl, isoxazol-5-yl, 4,4-difluorocyclohexyl, pyrimidin-2-ylmethyl, 2-pyrimidin-2-ylethyl, 3-pyrimidin-2-ylpropyl, 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl, *N*-acetylpiperidin-4-yl, *N*-methanesulfonylpiperidin-4-yl, 3-bromo-4-hydroxyphenyl, 4-fluoro-2-trifluoromethylphenyl, pyrid-2-yl, pyrid-3-yl, pyrid-4-yl, imidazol-4-yl, 1*H*-imidazol-4-yl, pyrazol-3-yl, 1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl and (*N*-acetylamino)phenyl;

R^3 is hydrogen;

R^4 is hydrogen;

n is 0;

m is 1;

D is hydrogen;

X is O; and

B is selected from naphthyl, 2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl, 2-chloro-4-trifluoromethylphenyl, 2-bromo-4,6-difluorophenyl, 2-bromo-4-fluorophenyl, 2,4-dichlorophenyl, 2-cyanophenyl, 2-bromophenyl, 2-chlorophenyl, 2-acetamidophenyl, 2-(prop-2-yloxy)phenyl, 2-trifluoromethylphenyl, 2-bromo-4-chlorophenyl, 2-methoxy-4-methylphenyl, 4-chloro-2-nitrophenyl, 4-methyl-2-nitrophenyl, 2,4-difluorophenyl, 2-nitrophenyl, 4-bromo-2-fluorophenyl, 2-methoxy-4-nitrophenyl, 2-(pyrrolidin-1-ylcarbonyl)phenyl, 2-chloro-4-nitrophenyl, 2-(*N*-prop-2-yl)carbamoylphenyl, 2-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)phenyl, 2-(piperidin-1-yl)phenyl, 4-bromo-2-methoxyphenyl, 2-fluoro-4-nitrophenyl, 2-chloro-4-bromophenyl, 2-chloro-4-methoxyphenyl, 4-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl, 2-fluoro-4-chlorophenyl, 4-fluoro-2-methylphenyl, 2-(isoxazol-5-yl)phenyl, 3-chloropyrid-2-yl, quinolin-4-yl, 7-chloroquinolin-4-yl, 3-cyanopyrid-2-yl, 8-chloroquinolin-4-yl, 3-trifluormethylpyrid-2-yl, 3-chloro-5-trifluoromethylpyrid-2-yl, 3,5-dichloropyrid-2-yl, 6-chloroquinolin-4-yl, 5-methylthieno[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4-yl, 7-methylthieno[3,2-*d*]pyrimidin-4-yl, 8-fluoroquinolin-4-yl, 2-pyrazol-5-ylphenyl, 4-chloro-2-(isoxazol-5-yl)phenyl, 2-(isoxazol-5-yl)-4-trifluormethylphenyl, 2-imidazol-5-ylphenyl, 2-(oxazol-5-yl)phenyl, 2-(thiazol-5-yl)phenyl, 2-(pyrimidin-2-yl)phenyl, 2-(pyrid-2-yl)phenyl, 6-fluoroquinolin-4-yl, 2-methylquinolin-4-yl, 6-chloro-2-methylquinolin-4-yl, 1,6-naphthyridin-4-yl, thieno[3,2-*b*]pyrid-7-yl, 5-fluoro-2-(isoxazol-5-yl)phenyl, 4-fluoro-2-(isoxazol-5-yl)phenyl, 4-chloro-2-trifluoromethylphenyl and 2-chloro-5-fluorophenyl.

Another preferred class is of compound of formula (1) wherein:

Z is –CON R^{15}OH;

R^1 is selected from hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, t-butyl, 2-methylpropyl, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, benzyloxymethyl, phenyl, benzyl, phenethyl, phenylpropyl, (5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl)ethyl, (5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl)propyl, pyrimindin-2-ylethyl, pyrimidin-2-ylpropyl, naphth-2-yl, naphth-1-yl, 3,4-dichlorophenyl, 4-chlorophenyl, biphenylyl, 3-nitrophenyl, 2-trifluoromethylphenyl, 3-trifluoromethylphenyl, 4-trifluoromethylphenyl, 3-bromophenyl, 4-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl, 4-benzyloxyphenyl, 2-fluorophenyl, 3-fluorophenyl, 4-fluorophenyl, 3-(4-chlorophenoxy)phenyl, 2-cyanophenyl, 3-cyanophenyl, 4-cyanophenyl, 2-bromothien-5-yl, 2-methylthien-5-yl, pyrimidin-2-yl, 2-methylpyrimidin-5-yl, 2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl, quinolin-4-yl, 3,4-methylenedioxybenzyl, ethynyl, methoxymethyl, 3,4-dihydro-2*H*-pyran-5-yl, tetrahydrofuran-2-yl, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-

dioxolan-4-yl, thiazol-2-yl, oxazol-2-yl, isoxazol-5-yl, 4,4-difluorocyclohexyl, pyrimidin-2-ylmethyl, 2-pyrimidin-2-ylethyl, 3-pyrimidin-2-ylpropyl, 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl, *N*-acetylpiperidin-4-yl, *N*-methanesulfonylpiperidin-4-yl, 3-bromo-4-hydroxyphenyl, 4-fluoro-2-trifluoromethylphenyl, pyrid-2-yl, pyrid-3-yl, pyrid-4-yl, imidazol-4-yl, 1*H*-imidazol-4-yl, pyrazol-3-yl, 1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl and (*N*-acetylamino)phenyl;

R^3 is hydrogen;

R^4 is hydrogen;

n is 0;

m is 1;

D is hydrogen;

B is selected from naphthyl, 2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl, 2-chloro-4-trifluoromethylphenyl, 2-bromo-4,6-difluorophenyl, 2-bromo-4-fluorophenyl, 2,4-dichlorophenyl, 2-cyanophenyl, 2-bromophenyl, 2-chlorophenyl, 2-acetamidophenyl, 2-(prop-2-yloxy)phenyl, 2-trifluoromethylphenyl, 2-bromo-4-chlorophenyl, 2-methoxy-4-methylphenyl, 4-chloro-2-nitrophenyl, 4-methyl-2-nitrophenyl, 2,4-difluorophenyl, 2-nitrophenyl, 4-bromo-2-fluorophenyl, 2-methoxy-4-nitrophenyl, 2-(pyrrolidin-1-ylcarbonyl)phenyl, 2-chloro-4-nitrophenyl, 2-(*N*-prop-2-yl)carbamoylphenyl, 2-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)phenyl, 2-(piperidin-1-yl)phenyl, 4-bromo-2-methoxyphenyl, 2-fluoro-4-nitrophenyl, 2-chloro-4-bromophenyl, 2-chloro-4-methoxyphenyl, 4-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl, 2-fluoro-4-chlorophenyl, 4-fluoro-2-methylphenyl, 2-(isoxazol-5-yl)phenyl, 3-chloropyrid-2-yl, quinolin-4-yl, 7-chloroquinolin-4-yl, 3-cyanopyrid-2-yl, 8-chloroquinolin-4-yl, 3-trifluormethylpyrid-2-yl, 3-chloro-5-trifluoromethylpyrid-2-yl, 3,5-dichloropyrid-2-yl, 6-chloroquinolin-4-yl, 5-methylthieno[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4-yl, 7-methylthieno[3,2-*d*]pyrimidin-4-yl, 8-fluoroquinolin-4-yl, 2-pyrazol-5-ylphenyl, 4-chloro-2-(isoxazol-5-yl)phenyl, 2-(isoxazol-5-yl)-4-trifluormethylphenyl, 2-imidazol-5-ylphenyl, 2-(oxazol-5-yl)phenyl, 2-(thiazol-5-yl)phenyl, 2-(pyrimidin-2-yl)phenyl, 2-(pyrid-2-yl)phenyl, 6-fluoroquinolin-4-yl, 2-methylquinolin-4-yl, 6-chloro-2-methylquinolin-4-yl, 1,6-naphthyridin-4-yl, thieno[3,2-*b*]pyrid-7-yl, 5-fluoro-2-(isoxazol-5-yl)phenyl, 4-fluoro-2-(isoxazol-5-yl)phenyl, 4-chloro-2-trifluoromethylphenyl and 2-chloro-5-fluorophenyl.

Another preferred class is of compound of formula (1) wherein:

Z is –CONHOH or –N(OH)CHO;

R^1 is 3-(pyrimindin-2-yl)propyl, phenyl or pyrid-3-yl;

R^3 is hydrogen;

R^4 is hydrogen;

n is 0;

m is 1;

D is hydrogen;

X is O; and

B is selected from naphthyl, 2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl, 2-chloro-4-trifluoromethylphenyl, 2-bromo-4,6-difluorophenyl, 2-bromo-4-fluorophenyl, 2,4-dichlorophenyl, 2-cyanophenyl, 2-bromophenyl, 2-chlorophenyl, 2-acetamidophenyl, 2-(prop-2-yloxy)phenyl, 2-trifluoromethylphenyl, 2-bromo-4-chlorophenyl, 2-methoxy-4-methylphenyl, 4-chloro-2-nitrophenyl, 4-methyl-2-nitrophenyl, 2,4-difluorophenyl, 2-nitrophenyl, 4-bromo-2-fluorophenyl, 2-methoxy-4-nitrophenyl, 2-(pyrrolidin-1-ylcarbonyl)phenyl, 2-chloro-4-nitrophenyl, 2-(*N*-prop-2-yl)carbamoylphenyl, 2-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)phenyl, 2-(piperidin-1-yl)phenyl, 4-bromo-2-methoxyphenyl, 2-fluoro-4-nitrophenyl, 2-chloro-4-bromophenyl, 2-chloro-4-methoxyphenyl, 4-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl, 2-fluoro-4-chlorophenyl, 4-fluoro-2-methylphenyl, 2-(isoxazol-5-yl)phenyl, 3-chloropyrid-2-yl, quinolin-4-yl, 7-chloroquinolin-4-yl, 3-cyanopyrid-2-yl, 8-chloroquinolin-4-yl, 3-trifluormethylpyrid-2-yl, 3-chloro-5-trifluoromethylpyrid-2-yl, 3,5-dichloropyrid-2-yl, 6-chloroquinolin-4-yl, 5-methylthieno[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4-yl, 8-fluoroquinolin-4-yl, 2-pyrazol-5-ylphenyl, 4-chloro-2-(isoxazol-5-yl)phenyl, 2-(isoxazol-5-yl)-4-trifluormethylphenyl, 2-imidazol-5-ylphenyl, 2-(oxazol-5-yl)phenyl, 2-(thiazol-5-yl)phenyl, 2-(pyrimidin-2-yl)phenyl, 2-(pyrid-2-yl)phenyl, 6-fluoroquinolin-4-yl, 2-methylquinolin-4-yl, 6-chloro-2-methylquinolin-4-yl, 1,6-naphthyridin-4-yl, thieno[3,2-*b*]pyrid-7-yl, 7-methylthieno[3,2-*d*]pyrimidin-4-yl, 5-fluoro-2-(isoxazol-5-yl)phenyl, 4-fluoro-2-(isoxazol-5-yl)phenyl, 4-chloro-2-trifluoromethylphenyl and 2-chloro-5-fluorophenyl.

In another aspect of the invention, preferred compounds of the invention are any one of:

1-({[4-(1-naphthyloxy)piperidin-1-yl]sulfonyl}methyl)-4-pyrimidin-2-ylbutyl(hydroxy)formamide;

1-({[4-(2-chloro-4-fluorophenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]sulfonyl}methyl)-4-

pyrimidin-2-ylbutyl(hydroxy)formamide;
1-[({4-[2-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]piperidin-1-yl}sulfonyl)methyl]-4-pyrimidin-2-ylbutyl(hydroxy)formamide;
1-({[4-(2-bromo-4,6-difluorophenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]sulfonyl}methyl)-4-pyrimidin-2-ylbutyl(hydroxy)formamide;
1-({[4-(2-bromo-4-fluorophenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]sulfonyl}methyl)-4-pyrimidin-2-ylbutyl(hydroxy)formamide;
1-({[4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]sulfonyl}methyl)-4-pyrimidin-2-ylbutyl(hydroxy)formamide;
1-({[4-(2-cyanophenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]sulfonyl}methyl)-4-pyrimidin-2-ylbutyl(hydroxy)formamide;
2-{[4-(2-cyanophenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]sulfonyl}-1-phenylethyl(hydroxy)formamide;
2-{[4-(2-bromophenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]sulfonyl}-1-phenylethyl(hydroxy)formamide;
2-{[4-(2-chlorophenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]sulfonyl}-1-phenylethyl(hydroxy)formamide;
2-{[4-(2-chloro-4-fluorophenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]sulfonyl}-1-phenylethyl(hydroxy)formamide;
2-{[4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]sulfonyl}-1-phenylethyl(hydroxy)formamide;
2-{[4-(2-acetamidophenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]sulfonyl}-1-phenylethyl(hydroxy)formamide;
2-{[4-(2-isopropoxyphenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]sulfonyl}-1-phenylethyl(hydroxy)formamide;
2-({4-[2-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]piperidin-1-yl}sulfonyl)-1-phenylethyl(hydroxy)formamide;
2-{[4-(2-bromo-4-chlorophenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]sulfonyl}-1-phenylethyl(hydroxy)formamide;
2-{[4-(2-methoxy-4-methylphenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]sulfonyl}-1-phenylethyl(hydroxy)formamide;
2-{[4-(4-chloro-2-nitrophenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]sulfonyl}-1-

phenylethyl(hydroxy)formamide;

2-{[4-(4-methyl-2-nitrophenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]sulfonyl}-1-phenylethyl(hydroxy)formamide;

2-{[4-(2,4-difluorophenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]sulfonyl}-1-phenylethyl(hydroxy)formamide;

2-{[4-(2-bromo-4-fluorophenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]sulfonyl}-1-phenylethyl(hydroxy)formamide;

2-{[4-(2-nitrophenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]sulfonyl}-1-phenylethyl(hydroxy)formamide;

2-{[4-(4-bromo-2-fluorophenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]sulfonyl}-1-phenylethyl(hydroxy)formamide;

2-{[4-(2-methoxy-4-nitrophenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]sulfonyl}-1-phenylethyl(hydroxy)formamide;

2-({4-[2-(pyrrolidin-1-ylcarbonyl)phenoxy]piperidin-1-yl}sulfonyl)1-phenylethyl(hydroxy)formamide;

2-{[4-(2-chloro-4-nitrophenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]sulfonyl}-1-phenylethyl(hydroxy)formamide;

2-{[4-(2-(*N*-isopropylcarbamoyl)phenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]sulfonyl}-1-phenylethyl(hydroxy)formamide;

2-{[4-(2-pyrrolidin-1-ylphenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]sulfonyl}-1-phenylethyl(hydroxy)formamide;

2-{[4-(2-piperidin-1-ylphenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]sulfonyl}-1-phenylethyl(hydroxy)formamide;

2-{[4-(4-bromo-2-methoxyphenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]sulfonyl}-1-phenylethyl(hydroxy)formamide;

2-{[4-(2-fluoro-4-nitrophenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]sulfonyl}-1-phenylethyl(hydroxy)formamide;

2-{[4-(2-chloro-4-methylphenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]sulfonyl}-1-phenylethyl(hydroxy)formamide;

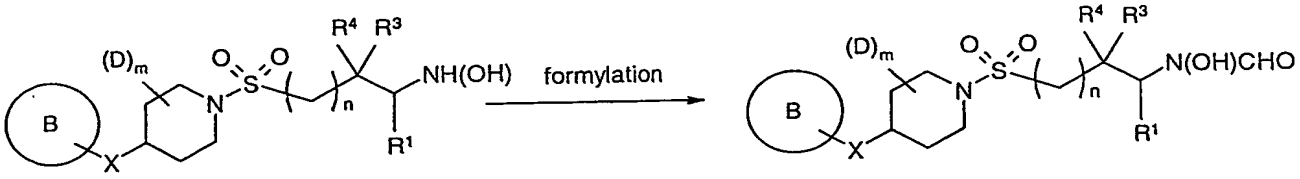
2-{[4-(2-chloro-4-methoxyphenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]sulfonyl}-1-phenylethyl(hydroxy)formamide;

2-{[4-(4-fluoro-2-methoxyphenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]sulfonyl}-1-

phenylethyl(hydroxy)formamide;
2-{[4-(4-chloro-2-fluorophenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]sulfonyl}-1-phenylethyl(hydroxy)formamide;
2-{[4-(4-fluoro-2-methylphenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]sulfonyl}-1-phenylethyl(hydroxy)formamide;
2-{[4-(2-isoxazol-5-ylphenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]sulfonyl}-1-phenylethyl(hydroxy)formamide;
2-({4-[(3-chloropyrid-2-yl)oxy]piperidin-1-yl}sulfonyl)-1-pyrid-3-ylethyl(hydroxy)formamide;
2-{[4-(quinolin-4-yloxy)piperidin-1-yl]sulfonyl}-1-pyrid-3-yl-ethyl(hydroxy))formamide;
2-({4-[(7-chloroquinolin-4-yl)oxy]piperidin-1-yl}sulfonyl)-1-pyrid-3-ylethyl(hydroxy)formamide;
2-({4-[(3-cyanopyrid-2-yl)oxy]piperidin-1-yl}sulfonyl)-1-pyrid-3-ylethyl(hydroxy)formamide;
2-({4-[(8-chloroquinolin-4-yl)oxy]piperidin-1-yl}sulfonyl)-1-pyrid-3-ylethyl(hydroxy)formamide;
2-[(4-{[3-(trifluoromethyl)pyrid-2-yl]oxy}piperidin-1-yl)sulfonyl] -1-pyrid-3-yl ethyl(hydroxy)formamide;
2-[(4-{[3-chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyrid-2-yl]oxy}piperidin-1-yl)sulfonyl]-1-pyrid-3-ylethyl(hydroxy)formamide;
2-({4-[(3,5-dichloropyrid-2-yl)oxy]piperidin-1-yl}sulfonyl)-1-pyrid-3-ylethyl(hydroxy)formamide;
2-({4-[(6-chloroquinolin-4-yl)oxy]piperidin-1-yl}sulfonyl)-1-pyrid-3-ylethyl(hydroxy)formamide;
2-({4-[(5-methylthieno[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4-yl)oxy]piperidin-1-yl}sulfonyl)-1-pyrid-3-ylethyl(hydroxy)formamide;
2-({4-[(7-methylthieno[3,2-*d*]pyrimidin-4-yl)oxy]piperidin-1-yl}sulfonyl)-1-pyrid-3-ylethyl(hydroxy)formamide; and
2-({4-[(8-fluoroquinolin-4-yl)oxy]piperidin-1-yl}sulfonyl)-1-pyrid-3-ylethyl(hydroxy)formamide.

In another aspect the present invention provides a process for the preparation of a compound of formula (1) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or in vivo hydrolysable ester thereof wherein Z is –N(OH)CHO, which process comprises the steps of:

a) converting a hydroxylamine of formula (2) into a compound of formula (1);



Scheme 1

and thereafter if necessary:

i) converting a compound of the formula (1) into another compound of the formula (1);

ii) removing any protecting groups;

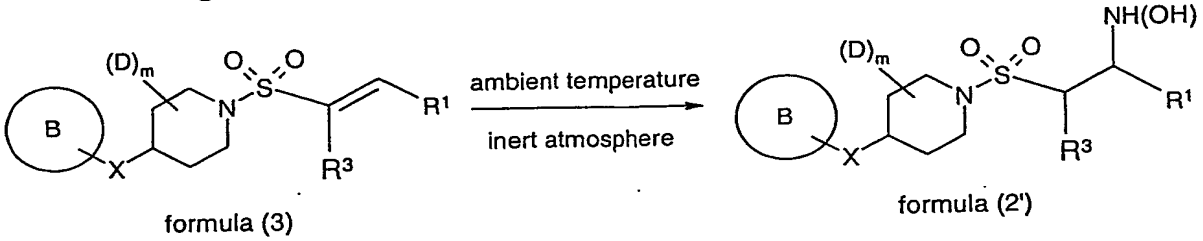
iii) forming a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or *in vivo* hydrolysable ester.

Formylation may be suitably performed by adding a preformed mixture of acetic acid (8 equivalents) and formic acid (excess) to formula (2) in THF or DCM and stirring the solution for 15h at temperatures ranging from 0°C to room temperature followed by stirring in methanol. Alternatively a formylation method described in *J.Med.Chem.*, 2002, *45*, 219 using trifluoroethylformate can be used.

This process may further comprise a process for the preparation of a hydroxylamine of formula (2):

- when n is 0 and R^4 is hydrogen (indicated as a compound of formula (2')),which process comprises:

b) converting an alkene of formula (3) into a hydroxylamine of formula (2') ;



Scheme 2

Suitable reagents for such a conversion include aqueous hydroxylamine in THF under an argon atmosphere.

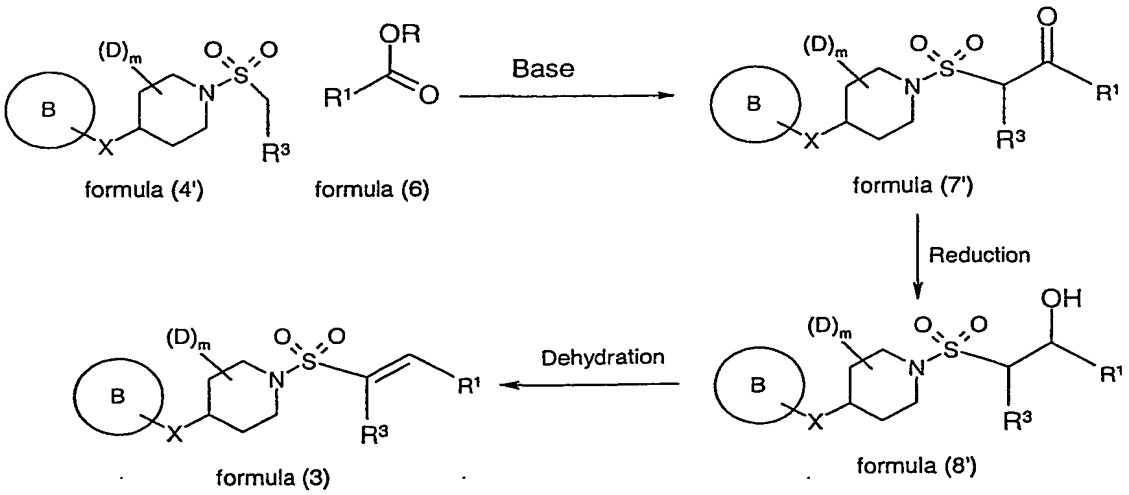
The alkene of formula (3) can be prepared by the reaction of a compound of formula (4') with a compound of formula (5) under Wadsworth-Emmons or Peterson reaction conditions;

formula (4') formula (5) formula (3)

Scheme 3

Wadsworth-Emmons or Peterson reactions involve the forming of the anion of formula (4') with 2 equivalents of lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide or sodium hydride or lithium diisopropylamide in THF at temperatures of –78°C to 0°C and reacting this with 1 equivalent of diethylchlorophosphate (Wadsworth Emmons) or 1 equivalent of TMSCl (Peterson). After 1h an aldehyde (1.1 equivalent) in THF is added to the resultant anion described and reacted at room temperature over 15h.

The alkene of formula (3) can also be prepared by the reaction of a compound of formula (4') with a compound of formula (6) as illustrated by scheme 4;



formula (4') formula (6) formula (7') formula (8') formula (3)

Scheme 4

Suitable bases include LHMDS, NaH or LDA in THF at temperatures of –78°C to 0°C to form the anion.

Suitable reducing agents for the reduction step include sodium borohydride in ethanol or borane-dimethylsulphide complex or borane-THF complex in THF at room temperature.

Suitable dehydration reagents or the dehydration step include methanesulphonylchloride or tosylchloride and triethylamine in dichloromethane at room temperature.

Or a process for the preparation of a hydroxylamine of formula (2):

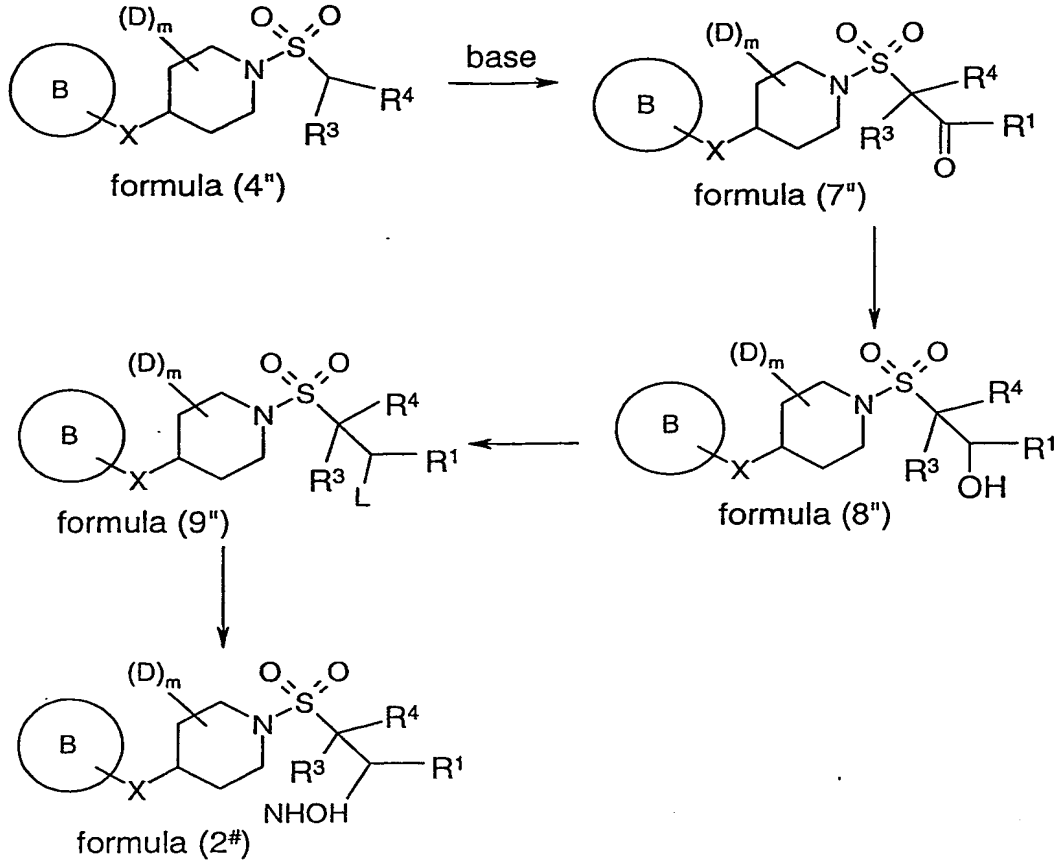
- when n is 0 (indicated as a compound of formula ($2^{\#}$)) may comprise;

c) i) reacting a compound of formula (4") (see scheme 10 for its preparation) with R^1COOR, R^1COCl or activated R^1COOR to yield a ketone of formula (7") (where R is C_{1-20}alkyl e.g. methyl, ethyl or arylC_{1-4}alkyl e.g. benzyl);

ii) reducing the ketone of formula (7") to yield an alcohol of formula (8");

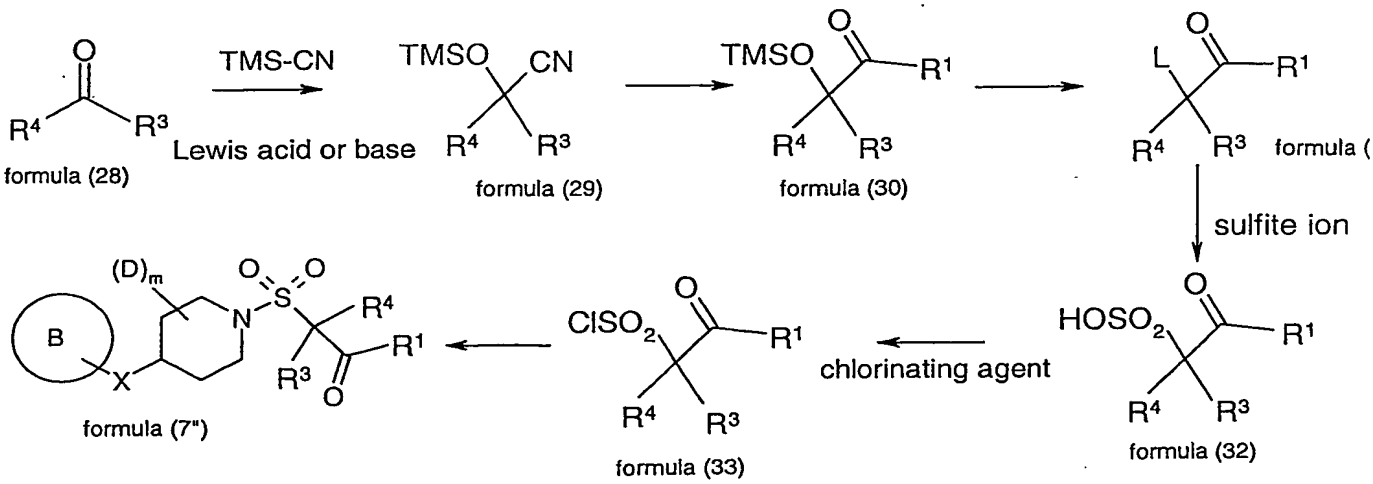
iii) converting –OH group of the alcohol of formula (8") into a leaving group (L) such as a halide, mesylate, tosylate etc. (see compound of formula (9");

iv) displacing the leaving group with aqueous hydroxylamine to yield a hydroxylamine of formula ($2^{\#}$);



Scheme 5

A ketone of formula (7") may additionally be prepared by the process illustrated in scheme 6:



Scheme 6

The silyl group present in the compound of formula (30) can be removed by TBAF.

Suitable leaving groups (L) are halo, mesyl and tosyl.

A suitable chlorinating agent is $POCl_3$.

A compound of formula (7") is prepared in the last stage by reacting the compound of formula (33) with the appropriate piperidine reagent.

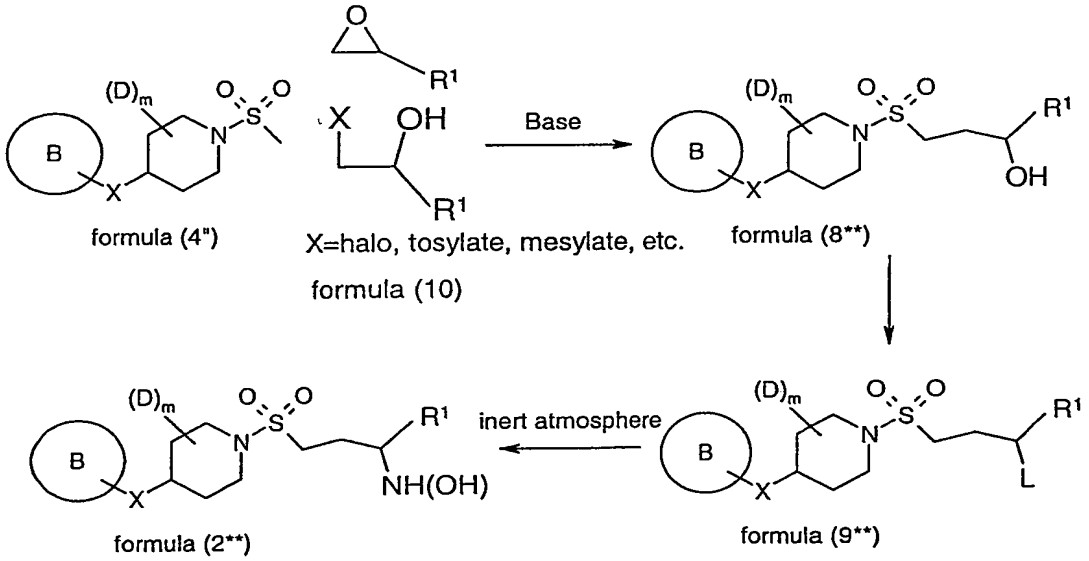
Or a process for the preparation of a hydroxylamine of formula (2):

- when n is 1 and R^3 and R^4 are both hydrogen (indicated as a compound of formula (2**)) may further comprise:

c) i) reacting a compound of formula (4") with a compound of formula (10) (either an epoxide or equivalent) to yield an alcohol of formula (8**);

ii) converting –OH group of the alcohol of formula (8**) into a leaving group such as a halide, mesylate, tosylate etc. (see compound of formula (9**);

iii) displacing the leaving group with aqueous hydroxylamine to yield a hydroxylamine of formula (2**);



Scheme 7

Suitable bases are LHMDS and lithium diisopropylamide at temperatures from –78°C to 0°C.

Suitable leaving groups (L) are chloro, bromo, iodo, methanesulphonyl and tosyl and these would be formed from the alcohol by treatment with methanesulphonyl chloride and pyridine in DCM (mesylate), tosyl chloride and pyridine in DCM (tosylate), triphenylphosphine and

carbon tetrabromide (bromo); the chloro, bromo and iodo derivatives could also be prepared from the mesylate or tosylate by addition of a suitable halide source, e.g. tetrabutylammonium iodide or sodium iodide or lithium chloride in a solvent such as acetone.

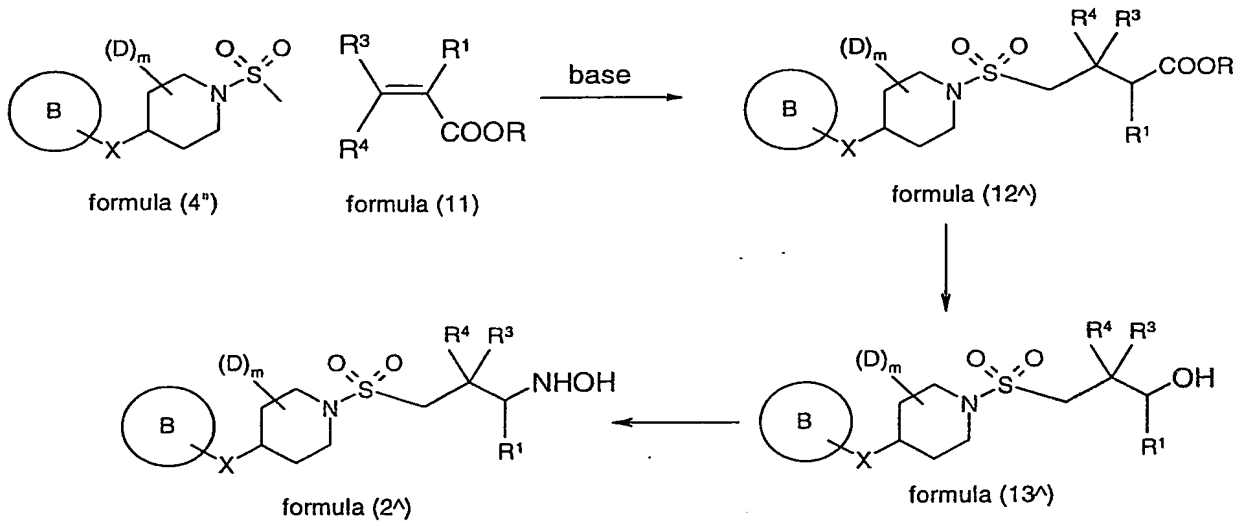
Or a process for the preparation of a hydroxylamine of formula (2):

- when n is 1, indicated as a compound of formula (2^), may further comprise:

d) i) reacting a compound of formula (4") with a compound of formula (11) to yield an ester of formula (12^);

ii) converting the ester of formula (12^) into an alcohol of formula (13^);

iii) displacing the –OH group with aqueous hydroxylamine to yield a hydroxylamine of formula (2^);



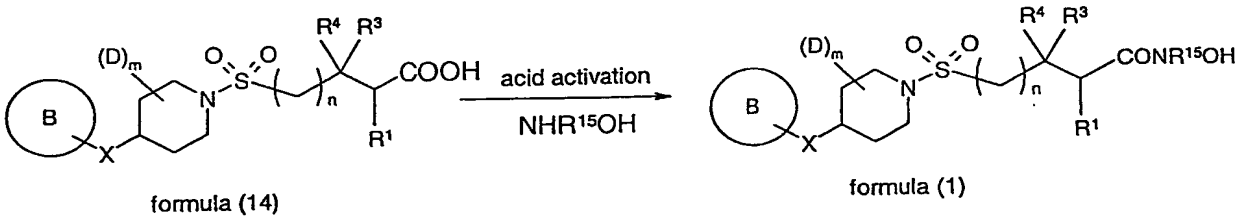
Scheme 8

The group –COOR of formula (12^) is representative of an ester wherein R may be C_{1-20} alkyl, e.g. methyl, ethyl or arylC_{1-4}alkyl, e.g. benzyl.

Baeyer-Villiger reaction conditions such as a peracid e.g. *m*-CPBA in DCM are suitable for the conversion of the ester group into the alcohol group. It may be appropriate to convert the alcohol group into a leaving group such as bromo, iodo, mesyl and tosyl, before displacement with aqueous hydroxylamine.

In another aspect the present invention provides a process for the preparation of a compound of formula (1) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or *in vivo* hydrolysable ester thereof wherein Z is $-CONR^{15}OH$, which process comprises:

a) converting an acid of formula (14) into a compound of formula (1);



formula (14) formula (1)

Scheme 9

and thereafter if necessary:

i) converting a compound of the formula (1) into another compound of the formula (1);

ii) removing any protecting groups;

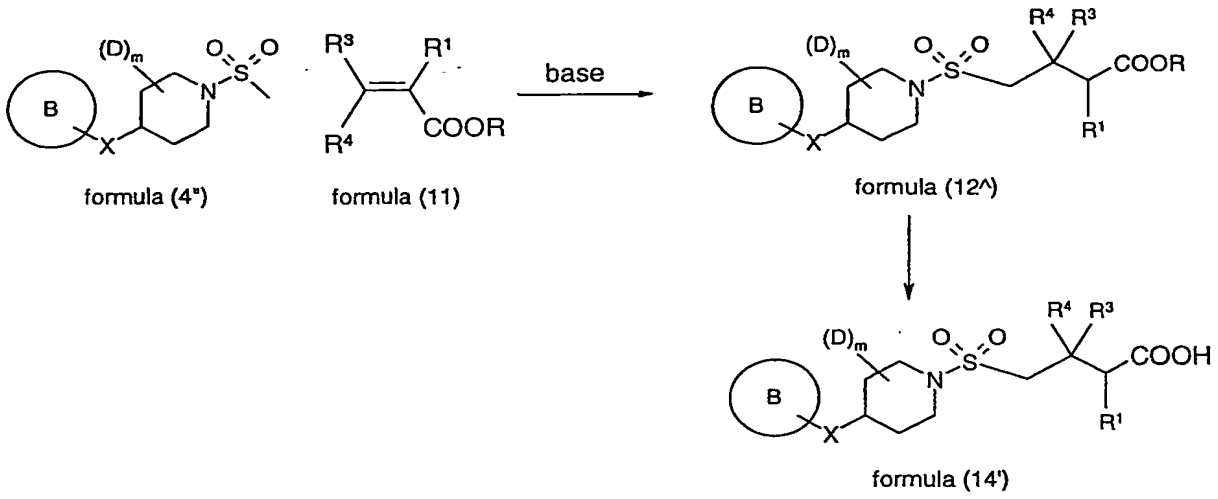
iii) forming a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or *in vivo* hydrolysable ester.

The acid of formula (14) may be suitably activated by conversion to an acid halide, such as the acid chloride or to an activated ester using carbonyldiimidazole, a carbodiimide or a pentafluorophenyl ester.

Alternatively when the acid of formula (14) is an ester e.g. the methyl or ethyl ester, it can be converted directly to a compound of formula (1) by reaction with $NHR^{15}OH$.

Also provided is a process for the preparation of an acid of formula (14) which process comprises;

b) reacting a compound of formula (4") with an alkene of formula (11) to yield an ester of formula (12^) which is hydrolysed to an acid of formula (14') where an acid of formula (14') is an acid of formula (14) wherein n is 1;



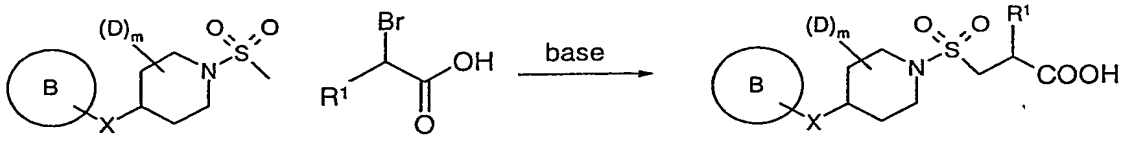
formula (4") formula (11) formula (12^) formula (14')

Scheme 10

Suitable bases able to deprotonate a compound of formula (4") are BuLi, LDA, LHMDS followed by the addition of a copper salt e.g. CuBr-dimethylsulphide complex, CuI, in solvents such as dimethylsulphide, ether, THF at temperatures from –78°C to RT.

Or a process for the preparation of an acid of formula (14) comprises;

c) reacting a compound of formula (4") with a compound of formula (15) to yield an acid of formula (14**) which is an acid of formula (14) wherein n is 0, R^3 is hydrogen and R^4 is hydrogen;

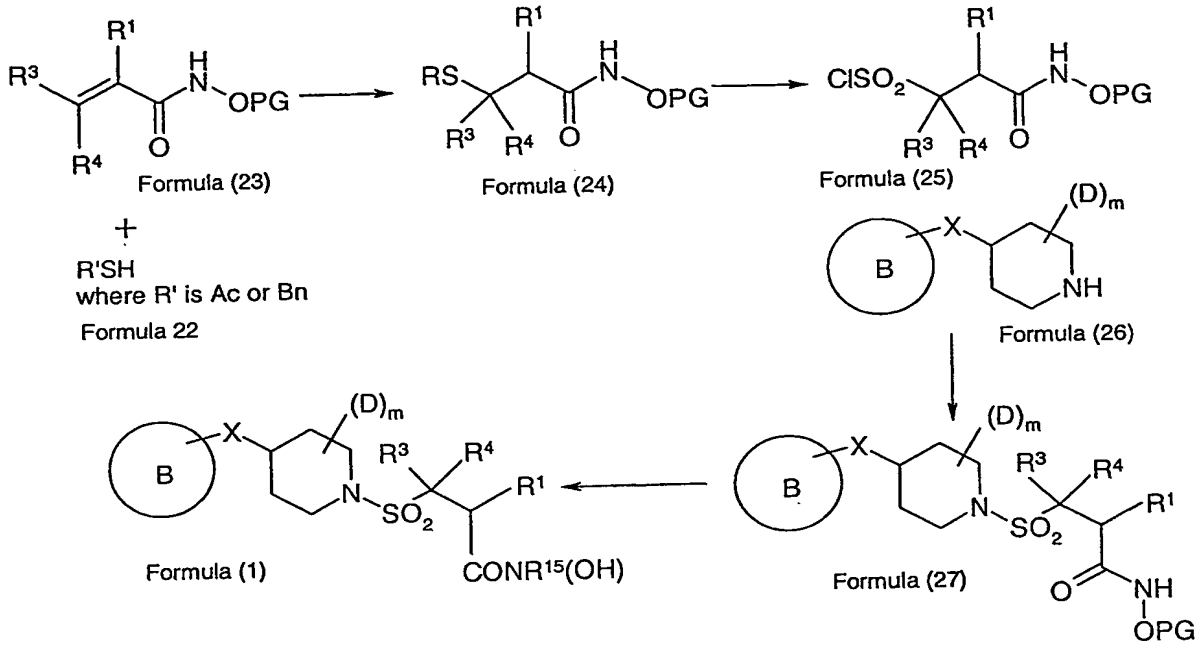


formula (4") formula (15) formula (14**)

Scheme 11

Suitable bases to deprotonate formula (4") include LHMDS, LDA, NaH in solvents such as THF, Ether at temperatures from –78°C to 0°C.

In another aspect the present invention provides a process for the preparation of a compound of formula (1) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or *in vivo* hydrolysable ester thereof wherein Z is $-CONR^{15}OH$ and n is 0, which process comprises steps as outlined in scheme 12:



Scheme 12

The process of scheme 12 comprises the steps of:

a) reacting a thiol of formula (22) with an acrylate of formula (23) at temperatures of 0°C to 70°C to yield a thioether of formula (24);

b) oxidising the thioether of formula (24) to a sulfonyl chloride of formula (25) by bubbling chlorine gas onto a solution of the thioether in acetic acid at temperatures of 0°C to room temperature;

c) reacting the sulfonyl chloride of formula (25) with a piperidine of formula (26) under standard sulfonamide conditions (e.g. triethylamine in DCM at temperatures from 0°C to 50°C) to yield a compound of formula (27);

d) removing the protecting group to yield a compound of formula (1).

The protecting group (PG) may be benzyl- or 2,4-dimethoxybenzyl-. The former can be removed by treatment with hydrogen/ palladium and the latter by treatment with mild acid (see Tetrahedron Letters, 1998m 39(43), 7865).

The process of scheme 12 may further comprise if necessary:

i) converting a compound of the formula (1) into another compound of the formula (1);

ii) removing any other protecting groups;

iii) forming a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or *in vivo* hydrolysable ester.

In another aspect of the invention, there is provided a process for the preparation of compounds of formula (4), formula (4') and formula (4") which process comprises;

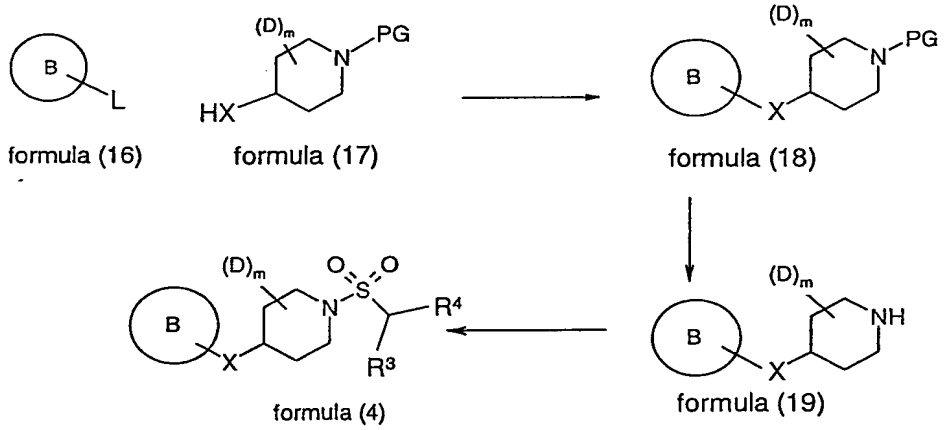
a) reacting a compound of formula (16) with a compound of formula (17) (wherein Q is not oxidised), in the presence of a base to deprotonate the compound of formula (17), to yield a compound of formula (18);

b) removing the protecting group (PG) from the compound of formula (18) to yield a compound of formula (19);.

c) reacting the compound of formula (19) with a suitable reagent to yield a compound of formula (4); and

d) oxidising Q as required.

When R^4 is hydrogen a compound of formula (4') is produced and when R^3 and R^4 are both hydrogen compound of formula (4") is produced;



formula (16) formula (17) formula (18) formula (19) formula (4)

Scheme 13

Compounds of formula (4), formula (4') and formula (4") may also be prepared by a process which comprises;

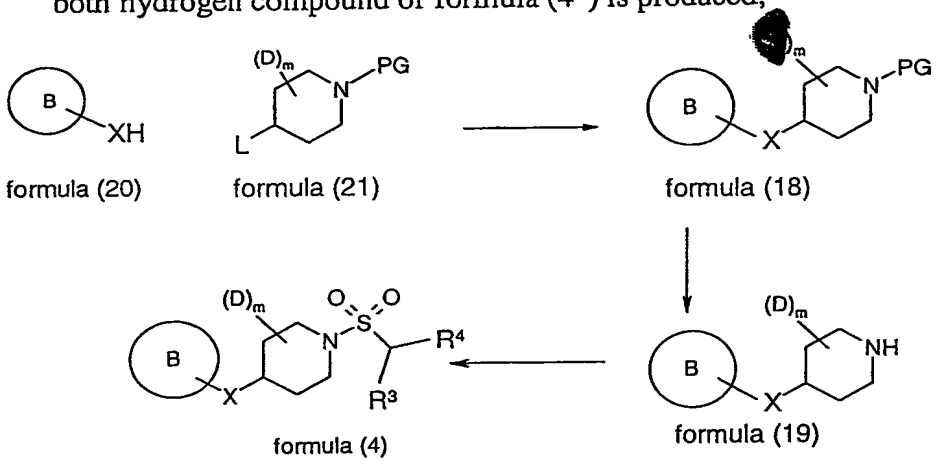
e) reacting a compound of formula (20) (wherein Q is not oxidised) with a compound of formula (21), in the presences of a base to yield a compound of formula (18);

f) removing the protecting group (PG) from the compound of formula (18) to yield a compound of formula (19);.

g) reacting the compound of formula (19) with a suitable reagent to yield a compound of formula (4); and

h) oxidising Q as required.

When R^4 is hydrogen a compound of formula (4') is produced and when R^3 and R^4 are both hydrogen compound of formula (4") is produced;



formula (20) formula (21) formula (18) formula (19) formula (4)

Scheme 14

In both schemes 13 and 14:

L is a suitable leaving group such as halo (chloro, bromo, iodo), hydroxy, mesyl and tosyl.

Suitable bases to deprotonate compounds of formula (17) and formula (20) include NaH, LDA, BuLi and LHMDS. Suitable reaction conditions for a) are temperatures ranging from –78°C to 70°C and an aprotic solvent, e.g. THF under argon.

Suitable protecting groups (PG) include Boc (t-butoxycarbonyl), CBz (carbonyloxybenzyl) groups and mesyl or another alkylsulphonyl-. In the case where PG is alkylsulphonyl-, reaction of formula (16) and (17) and of formula (20) and formula (21) directly produces a compound of formula (4).

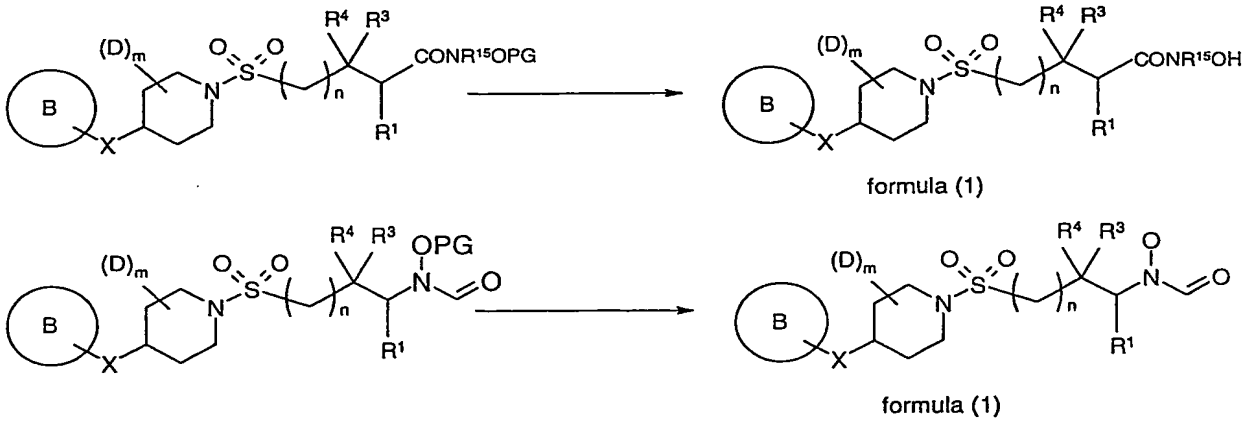
A compound of formula (18) can be converted to formula (19) by treatment with acid (Boc) or hydrogen/ palladium (CBz).

A compound of formula (19) can be converted to a compound of formula (4) by treatment with an alkylsuphonylchloride in the presence of a base such as pyridine in a solvent such as DCM.

When B is aromatic, X is O and L is OH, Mitsunobu conditions can be used to form a compound of formula (18), i.e. a compound of formula (16) or formula (20) would be reacted with a mixture of DEAD or DIAD and triphenylphosphine and formula (17) or formula (21) to give a compound of formula (4). In addition PG could also be a protected hydroxamic acid

or reverse hydroxamate. Thus reaction of formula (16) and (17) and of formula (20) and (21) would deliver a protected version of formula (1) which could then be deprotected.

A compound of formula (1) can be prepared by removal of a protecting group on the zinc binding group directly. The protecting group (PG) can be benzyl- or 2,4-dimethoxybenzyl-. The former can be removed by treatment with hydrogen/ palladium and the latter by treatment with mild acid (see Tetrahedron Letters, 1998, 39(43), 7865). The required protected hydroxamic acid or reverse hydroxamate can be obtained by using a suitably protected hydroxylamine earlier in the synthesis.



Scheme 15

It will be appreciated that certain of the various ring substituents in the compounds of the present invention may be introduced by standard aromatic substitution reactions or generated by conventional functional group modifications either prior to or immediately following the processes mentioned above, and as such are included in the process aspect of the invention. Such reactions and modifications include, for example, introduction of a substituent by means of an aromatic substitution reaction, reduction of substituents, alkylation of substituents and oxidation of substituents. The reagents and reaction conditions for such procedures are well known in the chemical art. Particular examples of aromatic substitution reactions include the introduction of a nitro group using concentrated nitric acid, the introduction of an acyl group using, for example, an acyl halide and Lewis acid (such as aluminium trichloride) under Friedel Crafts conditions; the introduction of an alkyl group using an alkyl halide and Lewis acid (such as aluminium trichloride) under Friedel Crafts

conditions; and the introduction of a halogen group. Particular examples of modifications include the reduction of a nitro group to an amino group by for example, catalytic hydrogenation with a nickel catalyst or treatment with iron in the presence of hydrochloric acid with heating; oxidation of alkylthio to alkylsulphinyl or alkylsulphonyl.

It will also be appreciated that in some of the reactions mentioned herein it may be necessary/desirable to protect any sensitive groups in the compounds. The instances where protection is necessary or desirable and suitable methods for protection are known to those skilled in the art. Conventional protecting groups may be used in accordance with standard practice (for illustration see T.W. Green, Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis, John Wiley and Sons, 1991). Thus, if reactants include groups such as amino, carboxy or hydroxy it may be desirable to protect the group in some of the reactions mentioned herein.

A suitable protecting group for an amino or alkylamino group is, for example, an acyl group, for example an alkanoyl group such as acetyl, an alkoxycarbonyl group, for example a methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl or *t*-butoxycarbonyl group, an arylmethoxycarbonyl group, for example benzyloxycarbonyl, or an aroyl group, for example benzoyl. The deprotection conditions for the above protecting groups necessarily vary with the choice of protecting group. Thus, for example, an acyl group such as an alkanoyl or alkoxycarbonyl group or an aroyl group may be removed for example, by hydrolysis with a suitable base such as an alkali metal hydroxide, for example lithium or sodium hydroxide. Alternatively an acyl group such as a *t*-butoxycarbonyl group may be removed, for example, by treatment with a suitable acid as hydrochloric, sulphuric or phosphoric acid or trifluoroacetic acid and an arylmethoxycarbonyl group such as a benzyloxycarbonyl group may be removed, for example, by hydrogenation over a catalyst such as palladium-on-carbon, or by treatment with a Lewis acid for example boron tris(trifluoroacetate). A suitable alternative protecting group for a primary amino group is, for example, a phthaloyl group which may be removed by treatment with an alkylamine, for example dimethylaminopropylamine, or with hydrazine.

A suitable protecting group for a hydroxy group is, for example, an acyl group, for example an alkanoyl group such as acetyl, an aroyl group, for example benzoyl, or an arylmethyl group, for example benzyl. The deprotection conditions for the above protecting groups will necessarily vary with the choice of protecting group. Thus, for example, an acyl group such as an alkanoyl or an aroyl group may be removed, for example, by hydrolysis with a suitable base such as an alkali metal hydroxide, for example lithium or sodium hydroxide.

Alternatively an arylmethyl group such as a benzyl group may be removed, for example, by hydrogenation over a catalyst such as palladium-on-carbon.

A suitable protecting group for a carboxy group is, for example, an esterifying group, for example a methyl or an ethyl group which may be removed, for example, by hydrolysis with a base such as sodium hydroxide, or for example a *t*-butyl group which may be removed, for example, by treatment with an acid, for example an organic acid such as trifluoroacetic acid, or for example a benzyl group which may be removed, for example, by hydrogenation over a catalyst such as palladium-on-carbon.

The protecting groups may be removed at any convenient stage in the synthesis using conventional techniques well known in the chemical art.

As stated hereinbefore the compounds defined in the present invention possesses metalloproteinases inhibitory activity, and in particular TACE inhibitory activity. This property may be assessed, for example, using the procedure set out below.

Isolated Enzyme Assays

Matrix Metalloproteinase family including for example MMP13.

Recombinant human proMMP13 may be expressed and purified as described by Knauper *et al.* [V. Knauper *et al.*, (1996) The Biochemical Journal 271:1544-1550 (1996)]. The purified enzyme can be used to monitor inhibitors of activity as follows: purified proMMP13 is activated using 1mM amino phenyl mercuric acid (APMA), 20 hours at 21°C; the activated MMP13 (11.25ng per assay) is incubated for 4-5 hours at 35°C in assay buffer (0.1M Tris-HCl, pH 7.5 containing 0.1M NaCl, 20mM CaCl2, 0.02 mM ZnCl and 0.05% (w/v) Brij 35 using the synthetic substrate 7-methoxycoumarin-4-yl)acetyl.Pro.Leu.Gly.Leu.N-3-(2,4-dinitrophenyl)-L-2,3-diaminopropionyl.Ala.Arg.NH_2 in the presence or absence of inhibitors. Activity is determined by measuring the fluorescence at λex 328nm and λem 393nm. Percent inhibition is calculated as follows: % Inhibition is equal to the [$Fluorescence_{plus\ inhibitor}$ - $Fluorescence_{background}$] divided by the [$Fluorescence_{minus\ inhibitor}$ - $Fluorescence_{background}$].

A similar protocol can be used for other expressed and purified pro MMPs using substrates and buffers conditions optimal for the particular MMP, for instance as described in C. Graham Knight *et al.*, (1992) FEBS Lett. 296(3):263-266.

Adamalysin family including for example TNF convertase

The ability of the compounds to inhibit proTNFα convertase enzyme (TACE) may be assessed using a partially purified, isolated enzyme assay, the enzyme being obtained from the membranes of THP-1 as described by K. M. Mohler *et al.*, (1994) Nature 370:218-220. The purified enzyme activity and inhibition thereof is determined by incubating the partially purified enzyme in the presence or absence of test compounds using the substrate 4',5'-Dimethoxy-fluoresceinyl Ser.Pro.Leu.Ala.Gln.Ala.Val.Arg.Ser.Ser.Ser.Arg.Cys(4-(3-succinimid-1-yl)-fluorescein)-NH_2 in assay buffer (50mM Tris HCl, pH 7.4 containing 0.1% (w/v) Triton X-100 and 2mM $CaCl_2$), at 26°C for 4 hours. The amount of inhibition is determined as for MMP13 except λex 485nm and λem 538nm were used. The substrate was synthesised as follows. The peptidic part of the substrate was assembled on Fmoc-NH-Rink-MBHA-polystyrene resin either manually or on an automated peptide synthesiser by standard methods involving the use of Fmoc-amino acids and O-benzotriazol-1-yl-N,N,N',N'-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate (HBTU) as coupling agent with at least a 4- or 5-fold excess of Fmoc-amino acid and HBTU. Ser^1 and Pro^2 were double-coupled. The following side chain protection strategy was employed; Ser^1(But), Gln^5(Trityl), $Arg^{8,12}$(Pmc or Pbf), $Ser^{9,10,11}$(Trityl), Cys^{13}(Trityl). Following assembly, the N-terminal Fmoc-protecting group was removed by treating the Fmoc-peptidyl-resin with in DMF. The amino-peptidyl-resin so obtained was acylated by treatment for 1.5-2hr at 70°C with 1.5-2 equivalents of 4',5'-dimethoxy-fluorescein-4(5)-carboxylic acid [Khanna & Ullman, (1980) Anal Biochem. 108:156-161) which had been preactivated with diisopropylcarbodiimide and 1-hydroxybenzotriazole in DMF]. The dimethoxyfluoresceinyl-peptide was then simultaneously deprotected and cleaved from the resin by treatment with trifluoroacetic acid containing 5% each of water and triethylsilane. The dimethoxyfluoresceinyl-peptide was isolated by evaporation, trituration with diethyl ether and filtration. The isolated peptide was reacted with 4-(N-maleimido)-fluorescein in DMF containing diisopropylethylamine, the product purified by RP-HPLC and finally isolated by freeze-drying from aqueous acetic acid. The product was characterised by MALDI-TOF MS and amino acid analysis.

Natural Substrates

The activity of the compounds of the invention as inhibitors of aggrecan degradation may be assayed using methods for example based on the disclosures of E. C. Arner *et al.*, (1998) Osteoarthritis and Cartilage 6:214-228; (1999) Journal of Biological Chemistry, 274 (10), 6594-6601 and the antibodies described therein. The potency of compounds to act as inhibitors against collagenases can be determined as described by T. Cawston and A. Barrett (1979) Anal. Biochem. 99:340-345.

Inhibition of metalloproteinase activity in cell/tissue based activity

Test as an agent to inhibit membrane sheddases such as TNF convertase

The ability of the compounds of this invention to inhibit the cellular processing of TNFα production may be assessed in THP-1 cells using an ELISA to detect released TNF essentially as described K. M. Mohler *et al.*, (1994) Nature 370:218-220. In a similar fashion the processing or shedding of other membrane molecules such as those described in N. M. Hooper *et al.*, (1997) Biochem. J. 321:265-279 may be tested using appropriate cell lines and with suitable antibodies to detect the shed protein.

Test as an agent to inhibit cell based invasion

The ability of the compound of this invention to inhibit the migration of cells in an invasion assay may be determined as described in A. Albini *et al.*, (1987) Cancer Research 47:3239-3245.

Test as an agent to inhibit whole blood TNF sheddase activity

The ability of the compounds of this invention to inhibit TNFα production is assessed in a human whole blood assay where LPS is used to stimulate the release of TNFα. 160μl of heparinized (10Units/ml) human blood obtained from volunteers, was added to the plate and incubated with 20μl of test compound (duplicates), in RPMI1640 + bicarbonate, penicillin, streptomycin, glutamine and 1% DMSO, for 30 min at 37°C in a humidified (5%CO_2/95%air) incubator, prior to addition of 20μl LPS (E. coli. 0111:B4; final concentration 10μg/ml). Each assay includes controls of neat blood incubated with medium alone or LPS (6 wells/plate of each). The plates are then incubated for 6 hours at 37°C (humidified incubator), centrifuged

(2000rpm for 10 min; 4°C), plasma harvested (50-100µl) and stored in 96 well plates at -70°C before subsequent analysis for TNFα concentration by ELISA.

Test as an agent to inhibit in vitro cartilage degradation

The ability of the compounds of this invention to inhibit the degradation of the aggrecan or collagen components of cartilage can be assessed essentially as described by K. M. Bottomley *et al.*, (1997) Biochem J. 323:483-488.

In vivo assessment

Test as an anti-TNF agent

The ability of the compounds of this invention as *in vivo* TNFα inhibitors is assessed in the rat. Briefly, groups of female Wistar Alderley Park (AP) rats (90-100g) are dosed with compound (5 rats) or drug vehicle (5 rats) by the appropriate route e.g. peroral (p.o.), intraperitoneal (i.p.), subcutaneous (s.c.) 1 hour prior to lipopolysaccharide (LPS) challenge (30µg/rat i.v.). Sixty minutes following LPS challenge rats are anaesthetised and a terminal blood sample taken via the posterior vena cavae. Blood is allowed to clot at room temperature for 2hours and serum samples obtained. These are stored at –20°C for TNFα ELISA and compound concentration analysis.

Data analysis by dedicated software calculates for each compound/dose:

$$\text{Percent inhibition of TNF}\alpha = \frac{\text{Mean TNF}\alpha\text{ (Vehicle control)} - \text{Mean TNF}\alpha\text{ (Treated)} \times 100}{\text{Mean TNF}\alpha\text{ (Vehicle control)}}$$

Test as an anti-arthritic agent

Activity of a compound as an anti-arthritic is tested in the collagen-induced arthritis (CIA) as defined by D. E. Trentham *et al.*, (1977) J. Exp. Med. 146,:857. In this model acid soluble native type II collagen causes polyarthritis in rats when administered in Freunds incomplete adjuvant. Similar conditions can be used to induce arthritis in mice and primates.

Pharmaceutical Compositions

According to a further aspect of the invention there is provided a pharmaceutical

composition which comprises a compound of the formula (1), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or *in vivo* hydrolysable ester thereof, as defined hereinbefore in association with a pharmaceutically-acceptable diluent or carrier.

The composition may be in a form suitable for oral administration, for example as a tablet or capsule, for parenteral injection (including intravenous, subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravascular or infusion) as a sterile solution, suspension or emulsion, for topical administration as an ointment or cream or for rectal administration as a suppository.

In general the above compositions may be prepared in a conventional manner using conventional excipients.

The pharmaceutical compositions of this invention will normally be administered to humans so that, for example, a daily dose of 0.5 to 75 mg/kg body weight (and preferably 0.5 to 30 mg/kg body weight) is received. This daily dose may be given in divided doses as necessary, the precise amount of the compound received and the route of administration depending on the weight, age and sex of the patient being treated and on the particular disease condition being treated according to principles known in the art.

Typically unit dosage forms will contain about 1 mg to 500 mg of a compound of this invention.

Therefore in a further aspect of the present invention there is provided a compound of the formula (1), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or *in vivo* hydrolysable ester thereof, as defined hereinbefore, for use in a method of treatment of a warm-blooded animal such as man by therapy.

Also provided is a compound of the formula (1), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or *in vivo* hydrolysable ester thereof, as defined hereinbefore, for use in a method of treating a disease condition mediated by one or more metalloproteinase enzymes and in particular a disease condition mediated by TNFα.

Further provided is a compound of the formula (1), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or *in vivo* hydrolysable ester thereof, as defined hereinbefore, for use in a method of treating inflammatory diseases, autoimmune diseases, allergic/atopic diseases, transplant rejection, graft versus host disease, cardiovascular disease, reperfusion injury and malignancy in a warm-blooded animal such as man. In particular a compound of the formula (1), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or *in vivo* hydrolysable ester thereof, as defined hereinbefore, is provided for use in a method of treating rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease and psoriasis,

and especially rheumatoid arthritis. According to an additional aspect of the invention there is provided a compound of the formula (1), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or *in vivo* hydrolysable ester thereof, as defined hereinbefore, for use as a medicament.

Also provided is a compound of the formula (1), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or *in vivo* hydrolysable ester thereof, as defined hereinbefore, for use as a medicament in the treatment of a disease condition mediated by one or more metalloproteinase enzymes and in particular a disease condition mediated by TNFα.

Further provided is a compound of the formula (1), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or *in vivo* hydrolysable ester thereof, as defined hereinbefore, for use as a medicament in the treatment of inflammatory diseases, autoimmune diseases, allergic/atopic diseases, transplant rejection, graft versus host disease, cardiovascular disease, reperfusion injury and malignancy in a warm-blooded animal such as man. In particular a compound of the formula (1), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or *in vivo* hydrolysable ester thereof, as defined hereinbefore, is provided for use as a medicament in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease and psoriasis, and especially rheumatoid arthritis.

According to this another aspect of the invention there is provided the use of a compound of the formula (1), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or *in vivo* hydrolysable ester thereof, as defined hereinbefore in the manufacture of a medicament for use in the treatment of a disease condition mediated by one or more metalloproteinase enzymes and in particular a disease condition mediated by TNFα in a warm-blooded animal such as man.

Also provided is the use of a compound of the formula (1), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or *in vivo* hydrolysable ester thereof, as defined hereinbefore in the manufacture of a medicament for use in the treatment of inflammatory diseases, autoimmune diseases, allergic/atopic diseases, transplant rejection, graft versus host disease, cardiovascular disease, reperfusion injury and malignancy in a warm-blooded animal such as man. In particular the use of a compound of the formula (1), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or *in vivo* hydrolysable ester thereof, as defined hereinbefore, is provided in the manufacture of a medicament in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease and psoriasis, and especially rheumatoid arthritis.

According to a further feature of this aspect of the invention there is provided a method of producing a metalloprotienase inhibitory effect in a warm-blooded animal, such as

man, in need of such treatment which comprises administering to said animal an effective amount of a compound of formula (1).

According to a further feature of this aspect of the invention there is provided a method of producing a TACE inhibitory effect in a warm-blooded animal, such as man, in need of such treatment which comprises administering to said animal an effective amount of a compound of formula (1).

According to this further feature of this aspect of the invention there is provided a method of treating autoimmune disease, allergic/atopic diseases, transplant rejection, graft versus host disease, cardiovascular disease, reperfusion injury and malignancy in a warm-blooded animal, such as man, in need of such treatment which comprises administering to said animal an effective amount of a compound of formula (1).

Also provided is a method of treating rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease and psoriasis, and especially rheumatoid arthritis in a warm-blooded animal, such as man, in need of such treatment which comprises administering to said animal an effective amount of a compound of formula (1).

In addition to their use in therapeutic medicine, the compounds of formula (1) and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts are also useful as pharmacological tools in the development and standardisation of *in vitro* and *in vivo* test systems for the evaluation of the effects of inhibitors of cell cycle activity in laboratory animals such as cats, dogs, rabbits, monkeys, rats and mice, as part of the search for new therapeutic agents.

In the above other pharmaceutical composition, process, method, use and medicament manufacture features, the alternative and preferred embodiments of the compounds of the invention described herein also apply.

Examples

The invention will now be illustrated by the following non-limiting examples in which, unless stated otherwise:

(i) temperatures are given in degrees Celsius (°C); operations were carried out at room or ambient temperature, that is, at a temperature in the range of 18-25°C;

(ii) organic solutions were dried over anhydrous magnesium sulphate; evaporation of solvent was carried out using a rotary evaporator under reduced pressure (600-4000 Pascals; 4.5-30 mm Hg) with a bath temperature of up to 60°C;

(iii) chromatography unless otherwise stated means flash chromatography on silica gel; thin layer chromatography (TLC) was carried out on silica gel plates; where a "Bond Elut" column is referred to, this means a column containing 10g or 20g of silica of 40 micron particle size, the silica being contained in a 60ml disposable syringe and supported by a porous disc, obtained from Varian, Harbor City, California, USA under the name "Mega Bond Elut SI". Where an "Isolute™ SCX column" is referred to, this means a column containing benzenesulphonic acid (non-endcapped) obtained from International Sorbent Technology Ltd., 1st House, Duffryn Industial Estate, Ystrad Mynach, Hengoed, Mid Clamorgan, UK. Where Flashmaster II is referred to, this means a UV driven automated chromatography unit supplied by Jones;

(iv) in general, the course of reactions was followed by TLC and reaction times are given for illustration only;

(v) yields, when given, are for illustration only and are not necessarily those which can be obtained by diligent process development; preparations were repeated if more material was required;

(vi) when given, ^{1}H NMR data is quoted and is in the form of delta values for major diagnostic protons, given in parts per million (ppm) relative to tetramethylsilane (TMS) as an internal standard, determined at 300 MHz using perdeuterio DMSO (CD_3SOCD_3) as the solvent unless otherwise stated; coupling constants (J) are given in Hz;

(vii) chemical symbols have their usual meanings; SI units and symbols are used;

(viii) solvent ratios are given in percentage by volume;

(ix) mass spectra (MS) were run with an electron energy of 70 electron volts in the chemical ionisation (APCI) mode using a direct exposure probe; where indicated ionisation was effected by electrospray (ES); where values for m/z are given, generally only ions which indicate the parent mass are reported, and unless otherwise stated the mass ion quoted is the positive mass ion - $(M+H)^+$;

(x) LCMS characterisation was performed using a pair of Gilson 306 pumps with Gilson 233 XL sampler and Waters ZMD4000 mass spectrometer. The LC comprised water symmetry 4.6x50 column C18 with 5 micron particle size. The eluents were: A, water with 0.05% formic acid and B, acetonitrile with 0.05% formic acid. The eluent gradient went from 95% A to 95% B in 6 minutes. Where indicated ionisation was effected by electrospray (ES); where

values for m/z are given, generally only ions which indicate the parent mass are reported, and unless otherwise stated the mass ion quoted is the positive mass ion - $(M+H)^+$ and

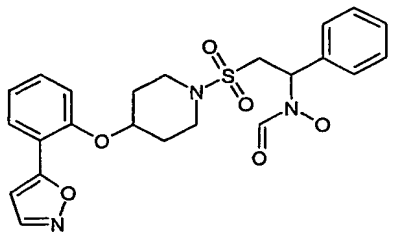
(xi) the following abbreviations are used:

DMSO	dimethyl sulphoxide;
DMF	*N*-dimethylformamide;
DCM	dichloromethane;
NMP	*N*-methylpyrrolidinone;
DIAD	Di-*iso*propylazodicarboxylate
LHMDS or LiHMDS	Lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide
MeOH	Methanol
RT	Room temperature
TFA	Trifluoroacetic acid
EtOH	ethanol
EtOAc	ethyl acetate.
THF	tetrahydrofuran

The invention will now be illustrated but not limited by the following Examples:

EXAMPLE 1

(R/S)- 2-{[4-(2-isoxazol-5-ylphenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]sulfonyl}-1-phenylethyl(hydroxy)formamide



To a solution of R/S-2-{[4-(2-isoxazol-5-ylphenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]sulfonyl}-1-phenylethyl(hydroxylamine (described below) (0.33mg, 0.75mmol) in DCM (0.5ml) was added a pre-mixture of formic acid (2ml) and acetic anhydride (1ml) and the reaction stirred at RT overnight. MeOH (5ml) was then added and the mixture stirred at RT for 1h. After evaporation the residues were re-dissolved in MeOH and stirred for 3h before re-evaporation. The residue was purified by BondElut chromatography, eluting with a gradient from DCM to

5% methanol in DCM to give (R/S)-2-{[4-(2-isoxazol-5-ylphenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]sulfonyl}-1-phenylethyl(hydroxy)formamide (88mgs, 0.19mmol). MS: 472.

The starting R/S-2-{[4-(2-isoxazol-5-ylphenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]sulfonyl}-1-phenylethyl(hydroxylamine) was prepared as follows:

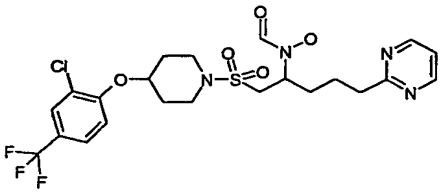
i. Triethylamine (8.0g, 0.079mol) was added to a stirred solution of *E*-β-styrenesulphonyl chloride (12.0g, 0.059mol) and 4-hydroxypiperidine (8.0g, 0.079mol) in THF (100ml) at RT. Stirring was continued overnight before the reaction mixture was reduced to low volume and partitioned between ethyl acetate followed by aqueous 1M HCl, saturated $NaHCO_3$ and brine. The organic fraction was then dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated to give a solid product. (12.75g; 0.046mol); NMR (CDCl3): 1.5–1.8 (m, 4H), 1.9–2.1 (m, 2H), 3.0–3.2 (m, 2H), 3.4–3.6 (m, 2H), 3.85 (s, 1H), 6.65 (s, 1H) and 7.3–7.6 (m, 6H); MS: MS: 268.

ii. 2-(5-Isoxazolyl)-phenol (121mg, 0.75mmol) was dissolved in DCM (1ml) and *E*-1-(4-hydroxypiperidin-1-ylsulfonyl)-2-phenyl ethene (0.2g, 0.75mmol) was added. A solution of triphenylphosphine (0.2g, 0.75mmol) in DCM (2ml) followed by a solution of DIAD (0.15ml, 0.75mmol) in DCM (2ml) was then added and the resulting mixture stirred at RT overnight. The mixture was concentrated and purified by chromatography: bond elute cartridge, eluent hexane (5min; 20 ml/min), 100% hexane to 100% DCM (15 mins) to give *E*-[4-(2-(5-isoxazolyl)phenyloxy)piperidin-1-ylsulphonyl]-2-phenylethene, which was carried through to the next step.

iii. The *E*-[4-(2-(5-isoxazolyl)phenyloxy)piperidin-1-ylsulphonyl]-2-phenylethene, was dissolved in THF (1ml) and the air in the tubes excluded with argon before hydroxylamine in water (50% solution, 1ml) was added and the mixture stirred vigorously overnight. EtOAc (1ml) was added and the aqueous layer separated. The organic layers were washed with brine and dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated to give R/S-2-{[4-(2-isoxazol-5-ylphenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]sulfonyl}-1-phenylethyl(hydroxylamine) which was carried through to the final step.

EXAMPLE 2

(R/S)- 1-[({4-[2-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]piperidin-1-yl}sulfonyl)methyl]-4-pyrimidin-2-ylbutyl(hydroxy)formamide



To formic acid (2.32 ml) at 0°C was added acetic anhydride (0.84 ml). After 20mins this was added to R/S-1-[({4-[2-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]piperidin-1-yl}sulfonyl)methyl]-4-pyrimidin-2-ylbutyl(hydroxylamine) (0.67g, 1.28mmol) dissolved in THF (6.9 ml) and formic acid (2.32 ml) and the resulting solution stirred for ten minutes. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue dissolved in DCM, washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate solution, dried and evaporated to dryness. The product was then re-dissolved in MeOH and stirred overnight. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue stirred in Et_2O to give (R/S)- 1-[({4-[2-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]piperidin-1-yl}sulfonyl)methyl]-4-pyrimidin-2-ylbutyl(hydroxy)formamide as a white solid (0.19g, 0.35mmol). NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 300 MHz): 9.99 (s, 0.5H)*; 9.18 (brs, 0.5H)*; 8.70 (dd, 2H); 8.52 (s, 0.5H)*; 8.05 (s, 0.5H)*, 7.67 (s, 1H); 7.48 (d, 1H); 7.21 (t, 1H); 6.99 (d, 1H); 4.91 (m, 0.5H)*, 4.70 (bs,1H); 4.23 (m, 0.5H)*; 3.63-3.27(m, 5H), 3.20-2.85 (m, 2H), 2.10-1.85 (m, 7H), 1.82-1.60(m, 3H); δC ($CDCl_3$, 75.5 MHz):162.0, 157.6, 157.5, 157.4, 128.3, 125.4, 119.3, 115.0, 72.2, 72.0, 56.1, 51.5, 51.4, 50.5, 42.1, 49.1, 41.7, 37.9, 37.3, 30.5, 30.3, 30.1, 28.6, 24.1, 23.8; MS: 551.42; HPLC: 5%-95% MeOH 10 min gradient: 9.088 m, 91.62%.

*rotameric signals

The starting R/S-1-[({4-[2-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]piperidin-1-yl}sulfonyl)methyl]-4-pyrimidin-2-ylbutyl(hydroxylamine) was prepared as follows:

i. Diisopropyl azodicarboxylate (6.68 ml, 33mmol) was added drop wise to a solution of *t*-butyl 4-hydroxypiperidine carboxylate (4.27g, 21.2mmol) and triphenyl phosphine (7.78g, 29.7mmol) in toluene (160 ml) at 0°C under argon. The mixture was stirred for 0.5h, 2-chloro-4-trifluoromethylphenol (5.00g, 25.5mmol) was then added drop wise and the reaction allowed to warm to RT overnight. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue stirred in isohexane for 1h. The precipitate was filtered off and the filtrate concentrated to an orange

oil which was purified by flash column chromatography (10% EtOAc in isohexane) to afford 1-*t*-butyl-4-(2-chloro-4-trifluoromethylphenyloxy)piperidine carboxylate (4.59g, 12mmol). NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 300 MHz): 7.68 (s, 1H); 7.46 (d, 1H); 6.98 (d, 1H); 4.68 (m, 1H); 3.69-3.44 (m, 4H); 1.79-1.92 (m, 4H); 1.46 (s, 9H).

ii. TFA (11.76 ml) was added to a solution of 1-*t*-butyl-4-(2-chloro-4-trifluoromethylphenyloxy)piperidine carboxylate (4.59g, 12mmol) in DCM (23.5 ml) at 0°C and the solution stirred for 20h. The solvent was removed *in vacuo*, the residue taken up in 2M aqueous sodium hydroxide solution and water and then extracted into EtOAc. The organics were dried ($MgSO_4$) and concentrated to give 4-(2-chloro-4-trifluoromethylphenyloxy)piperidine TFA salt as a white solid (4.47g,11.4mmol). NMR ($CDCl_3$, 300 MHz): 7.66 (s, 1H); 7.50 (d, 1H); 7.00 (d, 1H); 4.83 (bs, 1H); 3.50-3.19 (m, 4H); 2.40-2.11 (m, 4H).

iii. Methane sulfonyl chloride (1.36 ml) was added drop wise to a solution of 4-(2-chloro-4-trifluoromethylphenyloxy)piperidine TFA salt (4.47g, 11.4mmol) in triethylamine (6.67 ml) and dichloromethane (58 ml) at 0°C, under argon. The mixture was allowed to come to RT over a weekend. DCM was added to the reaction mixture, the organics were washed with water, dried ($MgSO_4$) and concentrated *in vacuo* to give 4-(2-chloro-4-trifluoromethylphenyloxy)piperidin-1-ylsulphonylmethane as an oil (1.43g, 4mmol). NMR ($CDCl_3$, 300 MHz): 7.67 (s, 1H); 7.51 (d, 1H); 7.00 (d, 1H); 4.75 (m, 1H; 3.59-3.49 (m, 2H); 3.39-3.20(m, 2H); 2.83 (s, 3H); 2.15-2.00 (m, 4H).

iv. Lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide (6.15 ml of a 1M solution in THF) was added drop wise of a solution of 4-(2-chloro-4-trifluoromethylphenyloxy)piperidin-1-ylsulphonylmethane (1.00g, 2.8mmol) in THF (11 ml) at -10°C under argon. The mixture was stirred for 10mins and then trimethylsilyl chloride (0.36 ml) was added drop wise at -10°C. Stirring was continued for a further 20mins and then 4-(2-pyrimidinyl)butan-1-al§ (462mg, 3.1mmol) was added in THF (5 ml) again ensuring that the temperature did not exceed -10°C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 2h and then quenched with brine at -10°C. The solution was allowed to warm to RT, diluted with water and the aqueous layer extracted with EtOAc.

The organics were dried ($MgSO_4$) and concentrated to a yellow oil, purified by flash column chromatography (5% MeOH in DCM) to afford *E/Z*-1-{4-(2-chloro-4-trifluoromethylphenyloxy)piperidin-1-ylsulphonyl}-5-(pyrimidin –2- yl)pent-1-ene (0.64 g, 1.3mmol). NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 300 MHz): 8.67 (2x d overlaid, 2H)*; 7.64 (m, 1H); 7.46 (bd, 1H); 7.14 (m, 1H); 7.00 (dd, 1H); 6.80 (dt, 0.5H)*; 6.40 (dt, 0.5H)*; 6.18(d, 0.5H)*; 6.05 (d, 0.5H)*; 4.70 (bs,1H); 3.50-3.32 (m, 2H); 3.29-3.09 (m, 2H); 3.02 (dd, J = 7.7 Hz, J = 7.7Hz, 2H, CH_2CH_2Ar); 2.73 (ddd, J = 14.9 Hz, J = 7.34 Hz, 1H, 1H); 2.39 (ddd, H); 2.10-1.95 (m, 6H); LCMS: 490.36 (M+H).

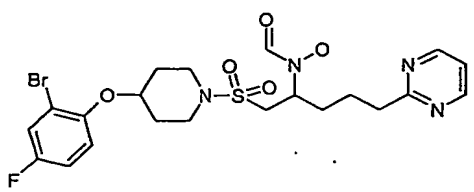
* cis/trans signals

v. Hydroxylamine solution (1.90 ml of a 50% aqueous solution) was added to a solution of *E/Z*-1-{4-(2-chloro-4-trifluoromethylphenyloxy)piperidin-1-ylsulphonyl}-5-(pyrimidin –2- yl)pent-1-ene (0.64g, 1.3mmol) in THF (9.5 ml) at RT and the mixture stirred overnight. The solvent was reduced *in vacuo* and the residue partitioned between EtOAc and water. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc and the organics dried ($MgSO_4$) before being concentrated to a yellow oil to give R/S-1-[({4-[2-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]piperidin-1-yl}sulfonyl)methyl]-4-pyrimidin-2-ylbutyl(hydroxylamine) (0.67g, 1.28mmol). NMR: ($CDCl_3$, 300 MHz): 8.64 (d, 2H); 7.65 (d, 1Hl); 7.48 (d, 1H); 7.16 (t, 1H); 7.00 (d, 1H); 4.75 (m,1H); 3.60-3.32 (m, 6H); 3.17 (m, 1H); 3.03 (m, 1H); 2.85 (d, 1H); 2.15-1.50 (m, 7H).

§ 4-(2-pyrimidinyl)-butanal has been reported in the literature and has CAS registry number 260441-10-9 (CA Index Name: 2-pyrimidinebutanal).

EXAMPLE 3

(R/S)- 1-({[4-(2-bromo-4-fluorophenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]sulfonyl}methyl)-4-pyrimidin-2-ylbutyl(hydroxy)formamide

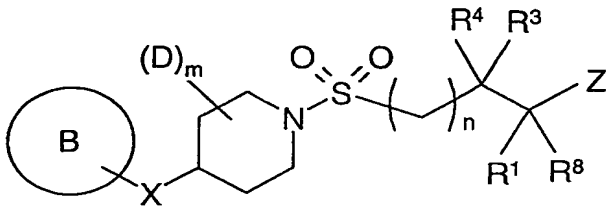


The procedure described in Example 2 was followed using 2-bromo-4-fluorophenol (4.78g, 25mmol) in place of 2-chloro-4-trifluoromethylphenol to give (R/S)- 1-({[4-(2-bromo-4-fluorophenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]sulfonyl}methyl)-4-pyrimidin-2-ylbutyl(hydroxy)formamide (195mgs, 0.36mmol). NMR: 9.7 & 9.35 (d, 1H), 8.5 (d, 2H), 8.14 & 7.7 (d, 1H), 7.35 (m, 1H), 7.1 (t, 1H), 7.0 (m, 2H), 4.4 & 3.9 (br d, 1H), 2.9 (brm, 6H), 2.6 (t, 2H), 1.7 (m, 2H) and 1.5 (m, 6H); MS: 545/ 547.

CLAIMS:

What we claim is :-

1. A compound of formula (1):



formula (1)

wherein Z is selected from $-CONR^{15}OH$ and $-N(OH)CHO$;

R^{15} is hydrogen or C_{1-3}alkyl;

wherein R^1 is hydrogen or a group selected from C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{2-6}alkenyl, C_{2-6}alkynyl, C_{3-7}cycloalkyl, C_{5-7}cycloalkenyl, aryl, heteroaryl and heterocyclyl where the group is optionally substituted by one or more substituents independently selected from halo, nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethyloxy, C_{1-4}alkyl, C_{2-4}alkenyl, C_{2-4}alkynyl, C_{3-6}cycloalkyl (optionally substituted by one or more R^{17}), aryl (optionally substituted by one or more R^{17}), heteroaryl (optionally substituted by one or more R^{17}), heterocyclyl, C_{1-4}alkoxycarbonyl, $-OR^5$, $-SR^2$, $-SOR^2$, $-SO_2R^2$, $-COR^2$, $-CO_2R^5$, $-CONR^5R^6$, $-NR^{16}COR^5$, $-SO_2NR^5R^6$ and $-NR^{16}SO_2R^2$;

R^{16} is hydrogen or C_{1-3}alkyl;

R^{17} is selected from halo, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{3-6}cycloalkyl and C_{1-6}alkoxy;

R^2 is group selected from C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{3-6}cycloalkyl, C_{5-7}cycloalkenyl, heterocycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, arylC_{1-4}alkyl and heteroarylC_{1-4}alkyl where the group is optionally substituted by one or more halo;

R^5 is hydrogen or a group selected from C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{3-6}cycloalkyl, C_{5-7}cycloalkenyl, heterocycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, arylC_{1-4}alkyl and heteroarylC_{1-4}alkyl where the group is optionally substituted by one or more halo;

R^6 is hydrogen, C_{1-6}alkyl or C_{3-6}cycloalkyl;

or R^5 and R^6 together with the nitrogen to which they are attached form a heterocyclic 4- to 7-membered ring;

wherein R^8 is hydrogen or a group selected from C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{3-7}cycloalkyl, C_{5-7}cycloalkenyl and heterocyclyl where the group is optionally substituted by one or more substituents independently selected from halo, nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethyloxy and C_{1-4}alkyl;

or R^1 and R^8 together form a carbocyclic or saturated heterocyclic 3- to 6-membered ring;

wherein R^3 and R^4 are independently hydrogen, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{3-6}cycloalkyl, C_{5-7}cycloalkenyl, heterocyclyl, aryl or heteroaryl;

wherein n is 0 or 1;

wherein m is 0 or 1;

wherein D is hydrogen, C_{1-4}alkyl, C_{3-6}cycloalkyl or fluoro;

wherein X is O, S, SO or SO_2;

R^9, R^{10}, $R^{11}$and R^{12} are independently selected from hydrogen, C_{1-4}alkyl and C_{3-6}cycloalkyl;

wherein B is monocyclic aryl or heteroaryl where each is substituted in an ortho position and is optionally further substituted by one or more groups independently selected from nitro, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethyloxy, halo, C_{1-4}alkyl (optionally substituted by R^{13}), C_{2-4}alkenyl

(optionally substituted by R^{13}), C_{2-4}alkynyl (optionally substituted by R^{13}), C_{3-6}cycloalkyl (optionally substituted by R^{13}), C_{3-6}cycloalkenyl (optionally substituted by R^{13}), phenyl (optionally substituted by halo or C_{1-4}alkyl), heteroaryl (optionally substituted by halo or C_{1-4}alkyl), heterocyclyl (optionally substituted by halo or C_{1-4}alkyl), C_{1-4}alkylthio, C_{3-6}cycloalkylthio, $-SOR^{13}$, $-SO_2R^{13}$, $-SO_2NHR^{13}$, $-SO_2NR^{13}R^{14}$, $-NHSO_2R^{13}$, $-NR^{13}SO_2R^{14}$, $-NHCONHR^{13}$, $-NHCONHR^{13}R^{14}$, $-OR^{13}$, cyano, $-NR^{13}R^{14}$, $-CONR^{13}R^{14}$ and $-NHCOR^{13}$;

or B is bicyclic aryl or heteroaryl where each is optionally substituted by one ore more groups independently selected from nitro, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethyloxy, halo, C_{1-4}alkyl (optionally substituted by R^{13}), C_{2-4}alkenyl (optionally substituted by R^{13}), C_{2-4}alkynyl (optionally substituted by R^{13}), C_{3-6}cycloalkyl (optionally substituted by R^{13}), C_{3-6}cycloalkenyl (optionally substituted by R^{13}), phenyl (optionally substituted by halo or C_{1-4}alkyl), heteroaryl (optionally substituted by halo or C_{1-4}alkyl), heterocyclyl (optionally substituted by halo or C_{1-4}alkyl), C_{1-4}alkylthio, C_{3-6}cycloalkylthio, $-SOR^{13}$, $-SO_2R^{13}$, $-SO_2NHR^{13}$, $-SO_2NR^{13}R^{14}$, $-NHSO_2R^{13}$, $-NR^{13}SO_2R^{14}$, $-NHCONHR^{13}$, $-NHCONHR^{13}R^{14}$, $-OR^{13}$, cyano, $-NR^{13}R^{14}$, $-CONR^{13}R^{14}$ and $-NHCOR^{13}$;

R^{13} and R^{14} are independently hydrogen, C_{1-6}alkyl or C_{3-6}cycloalkyl;

or R^{13} and R^{14} together with the nitrogen to which they are attached form a heterocyclic 4 to 7-membered ring;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

2. A compound according to Claim 1, for use as a medicament.

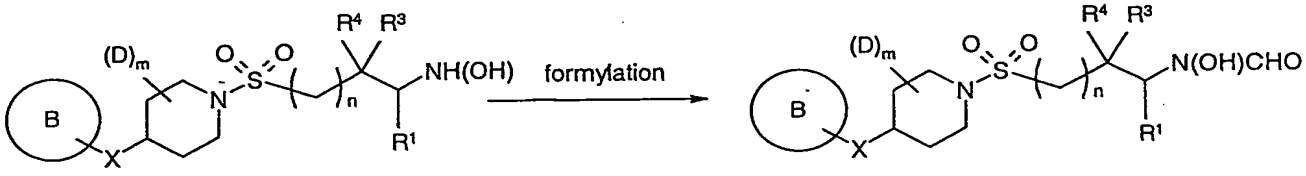
3. The use of a compound according to Claim 1 in the manufacture of a medicament in the treatment of a disease condition mediated by one or more metalloproteinase enzymes.

4. The use of a compound according to Claim 1 in the manufacture of a medicament in the treatment of a disease condition mediated TNFα.

5. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound according to Claim 1; and a pharmaceutically-acceptable diluent or carrier.

6. A process for preparing a compound according to Claim wherein Z is –N(OH)CHO, comprising the steps of:

a) converting a hydroxylamine of formula (2) into a compound of formula (1);



formula (2) formula (1)

and thereafter if necessary:

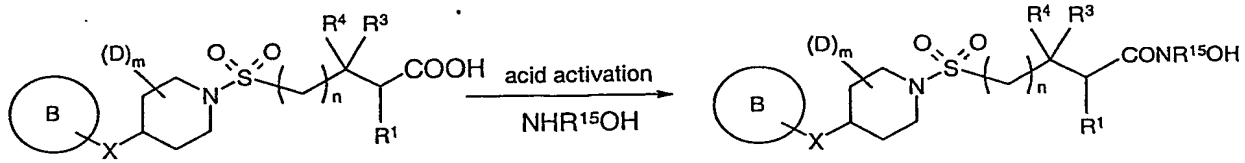
i) converting a compound of the formula (1) into another compound of the formula (1);

ii) removing any protecting groups;

iii) forming a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or *in vivo* hydrolysable ester.

7. A process for preparing a compound according to Claim 1 wherein Z is $-CONR^{15}OH$ comprising the steps of:

a) converting an acid of formula (14) into a compound of formula (1);



formula (14) formula (1)

and thereafter if necessary:

i) converting a compound of the formula (1) into another compound of the formula (1);

ii) removing any protecting groups;

iii) forming a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or *in vivo* hydrolysable ester.